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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1951

ERIC C. DOWNER,
M.A., D.P.H.



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Medical Officer of Health

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ERIC C. DOWNER,
M.A., D.P.H.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1951-52.

Chairman :—Alderman J. W. WELCH, J.P.

His Worship THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN B. RAMSEY, J.P.)

Alderman L. G. ALLEN.	Councillor W. ECKERT.
Alderman MRS. L. BURTON.	Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.
Alderman A. H. COCKS, J.P.	Councillor N. S. GOLDIE.
Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor MRS. M. B. GOODMAN.
Alderman T. CURRAN.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Alderman J. GILMORE, J.P.	Councillor J. W. HOGG.
Alderman MRS. H. GUTHRIE.	Councillor R. H. JOHNSON.
Alderman T. MEEHAN, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor B. KING.
Alderman F. C. PETTE, J.P.	Councillor J. LOUGHRAN.
Alderman W. RANDALL.	Councillor A. PEARSON.
Alderman E. TURNER.	Councillor N. PETERS.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor MRS. M. SAGAR.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor A. E. STORMAN.
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.
Councillor MRS. M. R. DANIEL.	Councillor E. VALENTINE.
Councillor MRS. E. DEVENPORT, J.P.	Councillor MRS. A. WAIN.
Councillor G. D. DIXON.	

with the following Co-OPTED MEMBERS —

Dr. B. F. LONGBOTHAM.	Mr. J. DUNFORD.
Dr. C. RUDD.	Mr. C. W. L. HEATON.
Mrs. R. VALENTINE.	Mr. J. PARKER.
Mr. D'ARCY A. BRAY.	Mr. F. R. FLANDERS.
Mr. H. SKERRY.	County Councillor W. H. LORAINÉ.
Mr. R. COX.	

THE SANITARY AND BATHS COMMITTEE, 1951-1952.

Chairman :—Alderman A. H. COCKS, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman B. RAMSEY, J.P.).

Alderman L. G. ALLEN.	Councillor W. FLYNN.
Alderman L. TAYLOR.	Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.
Councillor J. M. ANDERTON.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor R. H. JOHNSON.
Councillor J. S. BRADDY, J.P.	Councillor F. A. MELLANBY.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor M. C. NEWTON.
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor H. O'KANE.
Councillor E. A. DICKINSON.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

ERIC C. DOWNER, M.A., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

J. C. BIRCHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

A. W. HAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

M. GOLDSTON, M.B., B.S. (From 1.4.51).

T. B. After-Care Medical Officer :—

* B. COUTS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

* ELIZABETH WEBSTER, M.B., B.S.

*MARY W. COOPER, M.B., B.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor :—

M. R. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Health Visitors :—

H. FOGGIN-BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. E. BOWLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. A. CLARKE, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

M. M. DALY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. GLASPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. L. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (From 1.9.51).

S. P. HAGGERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. S. HILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. M. HUSBAND, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert. (From 3.9.51).

K. IMESON, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. B. JOHNSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert. (From 1.9.51).

F. M. LAMB, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert. (To 20.4.51).

E. McMAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

I. I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. OXBURY, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (From 1.9.51).

W. PAGE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), C.N.C., H.V. Cert.

J. PARKER, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert. (From 1.9.51).

E. M. RAPP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 31.3.51).

Student Health Visitors :—

J. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.6.51).

B. MILDENHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.6.51).

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :—

E. DEMPSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Municipal Midwives :—

M. ABBOT, S.C.M.
 J. ATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B.
 D. AXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 I. BANES, S.C.M.
 M. BROWN, S.C.M.
 M. BELL, S.C.M.
 M. BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 C. BREGAZZI, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 I. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
 H. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. FAIRBAIRN, S.C.M.
 A. HEWARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. HILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 L. JACKSON, S.C.M.
 E. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M.
 E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M.
 A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.
 B. A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 E. PEART, S.C.M.
 S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.
 V. SMITHSON, S.C.M.
 D. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 C. STEPHENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M.

Public Health Nurses :—

C. BOX, R.S.C.N. (From 1.9.51).
 * M. EDWARDS, S.R.N., R.F.N.
 C. M. CARLYLE, R.S.C.N. (From 19.11.51—to 28.12.51).
 M. LEA, R.S.C.N. (From 1.9.51).

Nursing Auxiliary :—

S. ROWLANDS.

Welfare Centre Attendants :—

J. M. CRAGGS.
 F. E. IRWIN.
 V. HARBRON. (From 30.7.51).

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.
 D. COLTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 D. B. MORRIS, S.R.N. Q.N.
 E. NELSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Tuberculosis Social Worker :—

Freda L. MCCARTHY.

*** Occupational Therapist :—**

M. E. PHILLIPS.

Matrons, Day Nurseries :—

West Lane Nursery	..	I. HOWE, S.R.N.
Parkside Nursery	..	D. LITTLE, N.N.C.
Mosman Terrace Nursery	..	M. HENDERSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Davison Home, Danby :—

N. P. PHILLIPS.

Mental Welfare Officers :—

W. R. SIDAWAY (Duly Authorised Officer).

L. W. SAWDON (Duly Authorised Officer).

* W. MARSHALL (Duly Authorised Officer). (To 31.10.51).

F. GRAY (Supervisor, Occupation Centre).

R. M. USHER (Senior Assistant, Occupation Centre). (From 21.5.51).

M. I. HARBOUR (Assistant, Occupation Centre). (From 21.5.51).

E. DENT (Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre). (To 19.2.51)

R. A. ROSSBOROUGH (Woodwork Instructor). (From 19.3.51).

S. MOTHERSILL (Temporary).

Social Worker :—

J. METCALFE, B.A. (From 1.12.51).

Blind—Home Teachers :—

D. BROWN.

G. REAVELEY.

Ambulance Officer :—

ARTHUR G. POOLEY, M.M.

Domestic Help Organiser :—

V. HEDGELAND. (To 30.9.51).

A. M. HUTCHINSON. (From 1.11.51).

Chief Clerk :—

W. H. DICKINSON.

Senior Clerks :—

H. E. CROSBY.

D. W. TURNER.

F. M. SMITH.

Clerks :—

R. W. ANDREWS. (From 29.10.51).

R. A. BAINBRIDGE.

P. BAILEY. (To 31.7.51).

T. BROWN.

E. BRUMPTON.

M. D. CARR.

J. COOPER.

K. W. COOPER. (To 24.11.51).

D. E. FLOWERS. (From 9.7.51).

M. HONEYWELL.

A. E. HOWE.

R. J. LOCKEY. (From 1.8.51).

T. LOFTHOUSE.

E. C. MORPHET.

F. MURRAY. (From 15.1.51).

E. NELSON.

W. D. SURTEES.

Shorthand-Typists.

F. BRUMPTON.

E. EDON.

M. ROBSON.

M. D. SANDERSON.

M. SIMPSON.

SANITARY STAFF.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

THOMAS E. PETERSON, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :—

G. ALLEN.
 ** G. S. ADAMS.
 C. H. CARR.
 ** R. D. COPELAND.
 † D. B. COULL.
 ** L. A. HARRISON.
 ** L. HIMSWORTH.
 ** P. F. JONES. (To 31.10.51).
 A. NUNN.
 G. STEWART. (From 1.9.51).
 ** F. YOUNG.

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk :—

P. E. TAGGART.

Clerks :—

D. E. JONES.
 G. STEWART. (To 31.8.51).
 D. WILLIAMS. (From 3.9.51).
 J. H. EVANS.
 T. H. THOMPSON.

Shorthand-Typists.

K. M. MILNER.
 I. D. COUNTER.
 E. G. PROUDFOOT. (From 12.2.51).

Veterinary Surgeon :—

* W. G. HAGGIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :—

* E. W. JACKSON, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.G.S.
 * A. SCHOLES, F.I.C., F.C.S.

** MEAT CERTIFICATE OF R.S.I.
 † MEAT CERTIFICATE (Scotland).
 * PART-TIME.

Health Department,
26 Southfield Road,
Middlesbrough.

To the Council of the County Borough of Middlesbrough,
being the Local Health Authority and the Local Sanitary
Authority for that area.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report for the year 1951, being the first complete year during which I have had the honour to be your Medical Officer of Health.

I should like to have commented more fully, not only on the tables and figures herein placed before you, but on the position of the Health Department itself and on its relations with the other two branches of the National Health Service, namely—the General Practitioner, Dental and Pharmaceutical Services and the Hospitals and Consultants Service. But it seems to me that in this area in particular a great deal of work has to be given before these relations result in a thoroughly integrated Public Health Service for the citizens.

A number of negotiations are still in train and I am hopeful that some of them will bear fruit and result in a high standard of co-operation between the three branches of the National Health Service. For not one of these three branches can stand alone or effectively discharge its obligations without the aid of the other two.

Contact with the hospital side is still embarrassed by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health has no official position nor any connection with any of the three Hospital Management Committees operating in the area, nor with the Committee of any Hospital in the area. He has close and friendly relations with many Hospital Officers and Consultants. I give it as my opinion that the Medical Officer of Health should not be a member of any Hospital Management Committee. He cannot have two allegiances and should remain the Local Authority's Officer and Servant. But it would be very helpful if he were present as an observer, with no power of vote and it would be more helpful if he had access to agendas and minutes of meetings of Hospital Management Committees and their Committees. The Medical Officer of Health should know what is going on in the Hospital Service and what developments are taking place, just as the Hospital Management Committees, through their representatives on the Health Committee, have constant and regular access to what is the mind and policy of the Local Health Authority.

Practical reciprocity of this kind is worth much more than the uttering of pious remarks about co-operation and co-ordination or the proliferation of Liaison Committees.

As regards the Middlesbrough Executive Council, its Clerk, the Practitioners, Dentists and Pharmacists with whom it is in contract, many happy individual relations exist and I report quite definitely that co-operation with the Practitioners has increased throughout the year. But the absence of an official relationship and of the exchange of advance information is an embarrassment.

I turn from these external matters to the Health Department itself, grievously embarrassed by shortage of staff, especially of Health Visitors. The experiment of using Registered Sick Children's Nurses as "curates" to district Health Visitors is well worth a trial, and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Ministry and to certain precautions, we should and shall try it. But nothing can compensate for the absence of more than half of our Health Visiting establishment. The result is that the Superintendent Health Visitor and the remaining Health Visitors are grossly overworked and that despite their best endeavours they cannot maintain a complete Health Visiting Service. Moreover this situation has come at a time when a Health Visitor has ceased to be merely the advisor of mothers and young children, but also has duties to sick families and sick persons of whatever age.

A most urgent effort must be made this year to attract Health Visitors to our staff and sympathetic re-consideration of such matters as uniform allowances and transport allowances for staff making domiciliary visits in a part of England with a severe winter climate, would in my judgment help to attract the right kind of staff.

The innovation has been made of attaching a whole-time Social Worker to the Department and I feel very strongly that there is much important work for her to do. In fact, I look to future developments which will necessitate the Health Department of a town of this size having more than one Social Worker.

I am happy to report that we are adequately staffed in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and our extremely happy relations with the Maternity Hospital, its Consultant, its Matron and its Officers have ensured that no mother or baby shall suffer because the Maternity Service has been split between three administrative Authorities.

The District Nursing branch while rendering good service in the town still suffers from lack of integration with the rest of the Health Department. The Local Authority's representatives on its Committee are a small minority, while the Local Authority contributes 96% of the expenditure of the Association. Your Medical Officer of Health has no official position in connection with that Body, although his advice is sought on such matters as the appointment of senior staff, and his colleagues and he himself lecture to the District Nurses in training.

Here again, personal relationships are pleasant, but the absence of proper and authoritative control by the Local Health Authority over the service, prevents it from taking its place in a properly integrated Health Service. I record with regret, that despite repeated suggestions the District Nursing Association has not seen fit to appoint a permanent male nurse to operate in this town. In my opinion one or two such nurses are needed.

The close link with the School Medical Service continues, as the Medical Officer of Health holds the position of School Medical Officer. Of necessity, his duties there must be almost purely administrative, but I hope when we are more fully staffed in the Health Department, to be able to devote more of my time to the School Health Service. The link should be the closest one that can possibly be forged.

Great advantage in my opinion accrues both to the Town and to the Port, from the fact that the Medical Officer of Health of Middlesbrough is also Port Medical Officer to the River Tees Port Health Authority. Both as regards the possibilities of the importation of infectious diseases or the importation of unsound food or other undesirable goods, efficiency is greatly aided by the personal link, and by the fact that the Port Inspectorial staff are housed in the Health Department building.

I should like to call the attention of the Committee to the faithful and loyal work of the entire staff of the Department. My medical colleagues have loyally seconded me and we are a very happy team.

The Nursing staff have worked well against the heavy shortage of staff and a considerable amount of winter sickness.

The Clerical staff have faithfully carried out their many duties and maintained a very high standard.

The Driving, Caretaking and Auxiliary staffs have worked well and to my satisfaction.

I have received as ever, great help and wise counsel from the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his deputy. The Sanitary Inspectors in their investigations of infectious disease and other matters have served well.

My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their confidence throughout the year.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and all its Sub-Committees for their kindness and support.

It was perhaps hard at first to accommodate themselves to the idea of a Health Department without Hospitals, but I do feel that through the course of the last year, receiving reports and seeing the expansion of so many other branches of the Department's work and the building up of the schemes for carrying out the new duties entrusted to us since the passing of the National Health Service Act, that they have begun to realise that the duties lost to us are more than compensated by the new duties confided to us, and that as much satisfaction can be attained by a good Local Health Authority from carrying out these new duties, in providing for the people a great branch of a National Health Service in the town, as it was ever possible to derive from controlling Hospitals and superintending the treatment of the sick.

I am not one of those who think that any good will be done either nationally or locally by reversal of the National Health Service Act. Hospitals should not in my judgment return to Local Authorities, but every link which binds them to Local Health Authorities and Local Health Departments should be sought. The Local Authority with its unique knowledge of the homes and the life of the people should have a say, and a large one in admissions and discharges to Mental Hospitals, Maternity Hospitals or Homes, Hospitals dealing with infectious diseases, Tuberculosis, Children or Old People. The patient who temporarily becomes the inmate of a Hospital is the same person and constitutes the same problem as the patient who lives in the home. A stay in Hospital should be nothing more than an interlude in the life of a citizen at home.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	..	7,304
Population—Census, 1951	.. ..	147,336
Estimated Population (Mid-1951)	.. ..	146,600
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951)	.. ..	39,792
Rateable Value	.. ..	£794,502
Product of a penny rate	.. ..	£3,043

Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate & Illegitimate	.. 1,537	1,536	3,073
Illegitimate	.. .. 81	94	175

Number of Still Births—

Legitimate & Illegitimate	.. 36	35	71
Illegitimate	.. .. 2	3	5

Deaths : Registered	.. .. 1,059	878	1,937
Nett	.. .. 936	787	1,723

Deaths from :—

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Measles	.. .. 1	2	3
Scarlet Fever —	—	—
Whooping Cough	.. .. —	1	1
Diphtheria	.. .. —	1	1
Influenza	.. .. 23	12	35
Violence	.. .. 44	13	57
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.. 4	3	7
Cancer	.. .. 145	100	245
Heart Disease	.. .. 252	268	520
Tuberculosis	.. .. 42	29	71
Pneumonia	.. .. 57	41	98

Deaths (under 1 year) :—	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.. .. 65	38	103
Illegitimate	.. .. 3	3	6
Total	.. .. 68	41	109

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1951.

		Middlesbrough	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :—				
Live Births	.. ..	20.95	15.5	17.3
Still-births	.. ..	0.48	0.36	0.45
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—				
All causes	.. ..	11.75	12.5	13.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever				
	.. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	.. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	.. ..	0.01	0.00	0.00
Influenza	.. ..	0.24	0.38	0.36
Whooping Cough	.. ..	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	.. ..	0.48	0.31	0.37
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis				
	.. ..	0.00	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	.. ..	0.67	0.61	0.65
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)				
	.. ..	2.28	1.4	1.6
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—				
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	.. ..	0.00	0.10
A116	{ Abortion with toxæmia Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	.. ..	0.00	0.00
		.. ..	0.32	0.24
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	.. ..	0.00	0.13
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	.. ..	0.00	0.05
A119	Abortion with sepsis	.. ..	0.00	0.09
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	.. ..	0.32	0.18
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births		35.47	29.6	33.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		.. ..	35.54	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		.. ..	34.28	
Comparative Rates :				
Birth Rate (live births)		20.95	15.5	17.3
Death Rate		11.75	12.5	13.4
Infant Mortality Rate		35.47	*29.6	33.9
Maternal Mortality Rate		0.64	0.79	—

* Per 1,000 related births.

Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Population.

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.02	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	0.10	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	2.94	1.11	1.20
Whooping Cough	3.27	3.87	3.62
Diphtheria	0.12	0.02	0.02
Erysipelas	0.06	0.14	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	24.29	14.07	13.93
Pneumonia	0.91	0.99	1.04
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.05	0.03	0.03
Non-paralytic	0.09	0.02	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.09	0.13	0.15
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).			
Puerperal Fever	26.4	10.66	13.77
Puerperal Pyrexia			

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	29.61	7.02	10.11	22
Ayresome	45.47	9.51	15.61	10
Cannon	62.63	10.48	33.58	17
Clairville	26.81	11.62	12.20	19
Cleveland	45.93	13.32	23.10	49
Crescent	25.61	10.07	17.60	21
Exchange	48.40	14.14	22.76	53
Gresham	32.92	12.17	15.55	39
Grove Hill	54.94	9.16	15.53	27
Linthorpe	27.77	11.46	10.36	13
Newport	67.02	11.87	30.63	33
North Ormesby	32.25	12.00	20.62	14
Park	43.14	8.59	16.21	35
Thorntree	78.43	6.49	33.21	16
Tollesby	35.22	8.49	17.49	43
St. Hilda's	71.52	15.67	27.51	72
Whinney Banks	46.16	7.91	17.21	66

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The Census population for 1951 is 147,336—72,261 males and 75,075 females.

- (1) The estimated population for 1951 is 146,600, which is an increase of 1,100 on that for the year 1950.
- (2) Live births decreased during the year to a figure of 3,073 as compared with 3,121 for 1950. The birth rate is therefore 20.95 per 1,000 population as compared with 21.45 for 1950 and is still considerably higher than the figure for England and Wales and also for that in respect of the 126 County Boroughs and great towns.
- (3) The death rate has decreased slightly for 1951, the rate being 11.75 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.25 for 1950. There were 59 fewer deaths in 1951 than in 1950.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 0.64 per 1,000 births.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer is 245 as compared with 300 for 1950.
- (6) The infantile mortality rate of 35 per 1,000 live births shows a decrease from the figure for 1950 which was 36 per 1,000. This compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 30 per 1,000 related births and with the figure for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns which is 33.9 per 1,000. There were 109 deaths in 1951 in infants under the age of one year as compared with 111 in 1950. 61 of these deaths were in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

SECTION B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department, was under the day-to-day supervision of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In addition the Department had the services of a Senior Assistant Medical Officer and two part-time assistant medical officers. Part of the Senior Assistant's duties included duty on $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week at the Maternity Hospital in return for the services given to our ante-natal clinics by the resident obstetricians.

In the year two further Welfare Centres were opened, one in an athletic club to serve residents of the new housing estate at Thorntree, the other in the Acklam Church Hall.

Two Ante-Natal Clinics were brought into operation at Thorntree and the Elizabeth Purvis Centre.

There are now 9 Welfare Centres, giving 13 half-day sessions per week, and 7 Ante-Natal Clinics with 7 half-day sessions weekly.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

By a gentlemen's agreement with the Regional Hospital Board special cases are referred to the Dental Surgeon Specialist to the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

During the year 16 mothers and 7 children were referred.

MIDWIFERY.

Midwives.

At the beginning of the year, 63 midwives notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough, made up as follows :—

Domiciliary Midwives of Local Authority	27
Maternity Hospital	24
General Hospital	8
Ascot Private Nursing Home	1
Ardencaple Nursing Home	3

Of 3,608 cases in the area, 3,056 were attended as Midwives, and in the remaining 552 cases the midwives acted as Maternity Nurses.

For a short period in the year, Ardencaple Private Nursing Home was closed.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

There was no change in nursing staff during the year, the same members being with us at the end of the year as at the beginning. One midwife, as last year, was seconded to the Health Visiting Service on ante-natal investigations, but worked as a midwife on the district when required at busy times.

On 13th August, the system of midwives booking patients at the midwives' homes was discontinued, and midwives' booking sessions were commenced at six of the Welfare Centres, there being seven sessions per week.

The following figures give some idea of the amount of work undertaken during the year by our own midwives.

Number of cases attended :—

(a) As Midwives	1,694
(b) When acting as Maternity Nurse	129

Number of Gas and Air Administrations :—

(a) As Midwives	539
(b) As Maternity Nurses	108

Administration of Pethidine :—

(a) As Midwives	1,143
(b) As Maternity Nurses	55

No. of Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances 479

Ante-Natal Visits in Patients' Homes 6,574

Booking Sessions Attendances :—

New Patients	818
Re-attendances	2,560

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned 383

Midwives employed in Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

No. of Cases attended.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.
Maternity Hospital	1,358	309
General Hospital	1	1
North Ormesby Hospital	1	1
Ardencaple Private Nursing Home	2	46
Ascot Private Nursing Home .. .. .	..	66

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 83 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia during the year. Of these 18 were District Cases and 65 Institutional.

Causes of Pyrexia on the District :

- 1 Influenzal Cold.
- 1 Constipation.
- 2 Engorged breasts.
- 1 Blood transfusion.
- 1 Pernicious Anaemia of pregnancy.
- 1 Subinvolution of uterus.
- 1 Breast abscess.
- 1 Infection of urinary tract.
- 6 Abortions.
- 3 Cause unknown.

Causes of Pyrexia in Institutional cases :

- 11 Associated with Caesarian Section.
- 1 Breast abscess.
- 9 Bronchitis.
- 4 Blood transfusions.
- 2 Coryza.
- 2 Anaemia.
- 3 Engorged breasts.
- 2 Toxaemia.
- 7 Influenza.
- 1 Broncho-pneumonia.
- 1 Perineal Infection.
- 7 Infection of urinary tract.
- 2 Uterine infection.
- 13 Unknown.

STILLBIRTHS.

There were 23 stillbirths on the district during the year, and were caused as follows :—

(A) Maternal Health Factor. . . . Nil

(B) Obstetrical Complication Factor.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) | Associated with Precipitate labour | 1 |
| (b) | Intra-cranial haemorrhage . . | 2 |
| (c) | Ante-partum haemorrhage . . | 1 |
| (d) | Intra uterine death | 7 |
| (e) | Breech with extended legs . . | 1 |
| (f) | Breech-extended arms and legs . . | 2 |
| (g) | Prolapsed cord | 1 |
| (h) | Toxaemia | 1 |
| (i) | Cord round neck | 1 |

(C) Foetal Abnormalities.

(a) Hydrocephalus	1
(b) Multiple congenital abnormalities	1
(D) Undetermined Factor.	4

Neo-Natal Deaths.

Total number of Neo-natal deaths in the Borough	108
Total number occurring in the Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital ..	56
Total number in other hospitals ..	40
Total number of Neo-natal deaths on the district	12

Certified Causes of Death—Middlesbrough

Maternity Hospital	56
Prematurity	23
Prematurity with Pneumonia	3
Prematurity with Atelectasis	9
Prematurity with Maternal Toxaemia ..	1
Prematurity with haemorrhage into lungs	1
Prematurity with congenital heart disease	1
Prematurity with Atelectasis and Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Prematurity with Atelectasis, Caesarian Section	1
Prematurity with Placenta Praevia ..	1
Atelectasis	3
Cerebral haemorrhage with Atelectasis and Tentorial Tear	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage and Tentorial Tear	2
Intracranial haemorrhage	1
Congenital heart disease	1
Bronchial Pneumonia and Spina Bifida	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1
Broncho Pneumonia with congenital stricture of oesophagus	1
Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia	1
Icterus Graevus Neonatorum	1
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities ..	1
Congenital Fibroma of Lung	1

Other Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	40
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	10
Prematurity with Gastro Enteritis	..				..	3
Sclerema neonatorum with prematurity						1
Sclerema neonatorum	..	..	..			1
Sclerema neonatorum with Broncho						
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..		1
Broncho Pneumonia with prematurity						2
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..			4
Meningitis with pneumonia			..	..		1
Icterus Graevus neonatorum with						
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..		1
Icterus Graevus Neonatorum	..			..		2
Intra-cranial haemorrhage			..	..		1
Spina Bifida with meningo mylocele	..					1
Spina Bifida with Meningocele				..		1
Spina Bifida with Hydrocephalus	..					1
Spina Bifida with prematurity				..		1
Congenital Atresia of Ileum	..			..		1
Congenital Atresia of Anus	..			..		1
Gastro-Enteritis		..	..	..		1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..		1
Congenital Thrombocytopaenia				..		1
Congenital Morbus cordis		..		..		1
Meningocele with Hydrocephalus				..		1
Pneumonia with Gastro-Enteritis and						
Mongolism	..	..	..	..		1
Haematemasis	..	..	..	..		1
Domiciliary Cases	..	..	..	..		12
Prematurity	..	..	..	..		5
Prematurity with Atelectasis	..			..		1
Congenital Heart Disease			..	..		1
Haemorrhagic diseases of the new-born						2
Meningocele and Spina Bifida	..			..		1
Asphyxia Palida	..	..	..	..		1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	..		..	..		1

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Total number of Maternal Deaths in Borough 3

Causes of Death.

1. Accidental haemorrhage in pregnancy.
2. Toxaemia.
3. Congenital heart failure with myocardial degeneration.

The first case occurred in a Residential Institution. The other two cases occurred in the Maternity Hospital (one of which was a non-resident).

HEALTH VISITING.

Staff.

We began the year with 1 Superintendent and 14 Health Visitors. One new appointment was made and 4 Student Health Visitors were successful in their examination and returned to the staff, but 2 others resigned, so that at the end of the year there remained 1 Superintendent and 17 Health Visitors.

Details of the movement of staff are : Miss E. Walsh left in March to take up work for the North Riding County Council, and Miss Lamb in April, when she joined the Queen Elizabeth Colonial Nursing Service and went to Nigeria. Miss M. Griffin, Miss J. Parker and Mrs. A. Oxbury, Assisted Students of this Authority, trained at Newcastle and returned to the Department after being successful in their examination in April. Miss E. Johnson trained at Newcastle also returned in April, and was successful in the examination at Manchester. Miss Husband, a qualified Health Visitor, transferred to us from Leeds in September.

Student Health Visitors.

Miss B. Mildenhall and Miss J. Brown were appointed in January and worked in the Department as Public Health Nurses until 31st March, when they commenced their training as Assisted Students of this Authority at Newcastle. They were still at the training centre at the close of the year. No further students were recruited in spite of repeated advertisements.

Public Health Nurses.

The year began with one part-time Public Health Nurse. Two Registered Sick Children's Nurses were appointed in September and one in December, the latter resigning shortly after appointment for domestic reasons. The work of these nurses has been to assist at Child Welfare Centres and Clinics and to give help with the home visits to the toddler age group, under the direct supervision of a qualified Health Visitor. They have justified their appointment and have co-operated extremely well. We have continued to receive some help from a midwife seconded to the service for special duties.

Senior Public Health Administration Course.

This Authority has again participated in the course of training as administered by the Royal College of Nursing and the London University. One student was received during the year, who successfully passed the examination, and arrangements were made for another to commence in 1952, coming from the High Commissariat, Rome, sponsored by the World Health Organisation.

Home Visiting.

Although the actual figure for the total of home visits paid shows a decrease on the previous year, it is pointed out that owing to insufficient staff the Health Visitors have been trying to cover much larger areas in the older parts of the town, whilst in the new Estates, apart from the longer journeys to the districts, the distance travelled within the Estate itself is often very great indeed. Then again where an area is without a Health Visitor and receives only occasional visits paid by one from another part of the town, it becomes necessary for the Health Visitor to spend much more time on each visit as she is unacquainted with the families and their problems, and the families are quite unfamiliar with her.

The visiting of the aged, which has increased a great deal also takes a considerable amount of time as the people are frequently hard of hearing and need very special consideration and approach. The number of 1890 visits paid to the elderly during the year gives no indication whatever of the scope of the work done, which amongst other things may entail arranging for cleansing both of heads and persons, the tracing of relatives, the assessing of special needs, the recommending of persons for "meals on wheels" and for the food most suitable for the elderly person as an individual.

The following table gives the particulars and classifications of the visits paid.

	1951	1950	1949
Birth Enquiry or first Visits	2,976	3,159	3,043
Visits to Children 0-1 (excluding above)	15,474	19,086	18,298
	<hr/> 18,450	<hr/> 22,245	<hr/> 21,341
Visits to Children 1-5 years	29,205	30,865	29,044
Special Visits	672	771	1,385
Toddler First Visits	95	2	..
Infant Death Enquiries	93	107	114
Ante-Natal Investigations	1,079	1,085	401
Visits to Aged Men	536	313	..
Visits to Aged Women	1,354	1,113	..
Mental Health Visits	42	172	..
Infectious Disease Visits	5,961	2,896	1,204
Ineffectual Visits	5,602	7,225	7,738
	<hr/> 44,639	<hr/> 44,549	<hr/> 39,886
	<hr/> 63,089	<hr/> 66,794	<hr/> 61,227

The investigation of all new cases applying for admission to the Maternity Hospital, where any doubts existed as to the need for priority, has again been undertaken by the staff of this department and 727 visits have been made for this purpose. During these visits, opportunity was taken to give advice on various matters in connection with ante-natal care.

“ Transfers Out ” and “ Transfers In ”.

“ Transfers out ” to other Local Authorities have been carefully attended to and particulars of the age groups of those transferred are :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
<hr/> 530	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 805

whilst “ Transfers in ” have numbered 225, in the following age groups :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
<hr/> 61	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 225

Children whose records are in this Department but who have been lost sight of are as follows :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
———	———	———	———	———	———
13	66	81	124	199	483

With the increasing difficulty of making regular home visits it is likely that in the future this figure will increase still further. Where there are gaps of some months between one visit and the next it is possible for a family to have left the area for some time and any follow-up to be out of the question.

Premature Births.

The steady increase over the past five years continues noticeable.

1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
—	—	—	—	—	—
277	274	258	252	242	216

A special nurse appointed to care for the premature infant in its own home has been a great benefit and has overcome the difficulty in hospitalising all these babies. The nurse has continued the care of the infant until it has reached normal weight, when the Health Visitor has taken over and paid special visits.

From the following table it will be seen that the results of domiciliary nursing compare favourably with the results for premature babies born and nursed in hospital.

The particulars of premature infants are classified as follows :

Born at Home	..	..	..	..	..	92
Nursed at home and died within 24 hours	..	..				5
„ „ „ between 2nd and 7th day						5
„ „ „ between 8th and 28th day						1
„ „ and survived 28 days	..	..				74
Removed from home and died within 24 hours	..					—
„ „ „ between 2nd and 7th day				..		—
„ „ „ between 8th and 28th day				..		3
„ „ and survived 28 days				..		4

Born in Hospital or Nursing Home	..	..	..	185
Born in hospital and died within 24 hours	..	..	20	
..	..	„	between 2nd and 7th day	17
..	..	„	between 8th and 28th day	11
..	..	and survived 28 days	..	102
..	..	transferred alive before 4 weeks	..	35

During this year, as previously, cots have been on loan from this Department for the use of Premature Infants. These have been most useful and much appreciated by the parents. There are now 12 cots specially designed and furnished with double linings, hot water bottles, blankets, flannel clothing, etc., whilst special feeders, mucus catheters and sub-clinical thermometers have been supplied to the Midwives.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

These have been increased by two during the year. One at Thorntree through the kind offices of the members of the Cargo Fleet Iron Works Athletic Club, who generously put a part of their premises at our disposal for one day during the week, and the other in St. Mary's Church Hall, Green Lane, Acklam.

Details of the attendances are given below :—

Number of children 0—1 attending for the first time	..	2,306
Number of children 1—5 attending for the first time	..	216
Total number of attendances of children 0—1	..	22,985
Total number of attendances of children 1—5	..	4,828
Number of children examined by Doctor	..	5,574
Number of children, advice given by Health Visitors	..	22,694
Number of Sessions	..	629

The following table shows the attendances made during the year at each Centre :—

	0—1	1—5
Elizabeth Purvis	3,252	650
Cannon	3,326	746
Ayresome	3,788	634
American Red Cross	2,209	635
Whinney Banks	1,817	515
Grove Hill	3,625	695
North Ormesby	2,066	309
Acklam	1,141	300
Thorntree	1,761	344
	22,985	4,828

Number of children recommended for special treatment from Child Welfare Centres	277
---	----	----	-----

These may be classified as follows :—

Dental Clinic	..	..	..	..	7
General Hospital	..	..	..	..	5
U.V.L.	..	..	..	..	135
Orthopaedic School Clinic	..	..	..	..	72
„ General Hospital	..	..	..	..	3
Ophthalmic Clinic	..	..	..	..	2
Skin Clinic	..	..	..	..	12
Paediatrician	..	..	..	..	14
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	..	..	..	..	8
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	..	6
Speech Clinic	..	..	..	..	5
X-Ray Examination	..	..	..	..	5
Chest Clinic X-ray	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/>
					277
					<hr/>

Number of Patch Tests taken at Infant Welfare Centres	240
---	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Acklam	..	..	..	..	..	4
Elizabeth Purvis	..	..	..	..	..	63
Grove Hill	..	..	..	..	..	36
Cannon	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ayresome	..	..	..	..	..	—
American Red Cross	..	..	..	..	..	95
Thorntree	..	..	..	..	..	—
Whinney Banks	..	..	..	..	..	1
North Ormesby	..	..	..	..	..	5
Day Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	13
					<hr/>	
					240	
					<hr/>	

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year two further Ante-Natal Clinics were opened, one at Elizabeth Purvis Centre and the other at Thorntree. This latter has taken place in the Cargo Fleet Iron Works Athletic Club and has been well attended.

Cannon Street Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	269	
	Re	„	..	757	
					<hr/> 1,026 <hr/>
American Red Cross Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	255	
	Re	„	..	687	
					<hr/> 942 <hr/>
Thorntree Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	152	
	Re	„	..	413	
					<hr/> 565 <hr/>
Elizabeth Purvis Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	85	
	Re	„	..	328	
					<hr/> 413 <hr/>
Grove Hill Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	222	
	Re	„	..	841	
					<hr/> 1,063 <hr/>
North Ormesby Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	186	
	Re	„	..	712	
					<hr/> 898 <hr/>
Whinney Banks Clinic	1st	Attendances	..	149	
	Re	„	..	580	
					<hr/> 729 <hr/>
Total 1st Attendances for all Clinics				.. ..	1,318
Total Re-Attendances				.. ..	4,318
Full Total				.. ..	<hr/>5,636 <hr/>

Routine Blood Testing.

Blood samples for examination for the Rhesus factor, Kahn and Wasserman reactions, continued to be taken as a routine procedure at all Ante-Natal Clinics throughout the year.

Total number of blood specimens taken was 1,108, 42 less than the previous year.

Details of the results are :—

Rhesus Factor :—	Positive	783	representing	71.5%
	Negative	313	„	28.5%
Kahn Tests :—	Positive	8	„	.885%
	Negative	893	„	98.892%
	Doubtful	2	„	.223%
Wassermann Tests :—	Positive	5	„	20%
	Negative	20	„	80%

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES.

There is always difficulty in getting the mothers to attend post-natally, either because of domestic difficulties, lack of time, or because the full importance of these examinations is still not understood.

The following table shows the Attendances made at the Clinics :—

Elizabeth Purvis	..	..	..	10
Cannon Street	..	..	..	13
American Red Cross	..	..	..	28
Grove Hill	..	..	..	37
North Ormesby	..	..	..	7
Whinney Banks	..	..	..	17
Thorntree	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	117

The number of expectant and post-natal mothers recommended for further examination or treatment, amounted to 177. These were referred to the following Clinics :—

Family Planning	..	..	..	40
Dental Clinic	..	..	..	16
X-Ray Department	..	..	..	70
Obstetrician	..	..	..	25
Pathologist	..	..	..	3
General Hospital	..	..	..	5
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	17
Special Clinic	..	..	..	1

				177

Illegitimate Children.

There were 180 registered illegitimate births for the County Borough during the year, consisting of 81 live males, 94 live females, 2 stillborn males, 3 stillborn females. The following table shows the figures of illegitimate births since 1945.

1945	..	..	223
1946	..	..	276
1947	..	..	227
1948	..	..	202
1949	..	..	188
1950	..	..	215
1951	..	..	180

Orthopaedic Treatment.

As in previous years children who were recommended from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment were given appointments to see the Orthopaedic Surgeon who attends approximately each fortnight.

There were 19 actual sessions out of a possible 21. 127 cases were dealt with of which 72 were new cases during the year, and 34 required no further attention.

Of 225 appointments made there were 174 attendances and five children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, Yorks.

Sale of Welfare Foods.

The Infant Food Depot is open on $5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week for sale of proprietary brands of food and issue of Ministry of Food products as well as being the central control for issues of welfare foods to the Infant Welfare Centres.

During the year there were issued 52,069 tins of National Dried Milk, 40,698 bottles of Orange Juice and 15,472 bottles of Cod Liver Oil. Nearly £6,000 was taken in the sale of proprietary foods, and 821 packets of food given free.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

This service was continued during the year in conjunction with the Family Planning Association at the North Ormesby Welfare Centre, with free consultations for patients in the town, referred there for medical reasons which satisfied the Council's Medical Officer.

108 patients were referred for consultation from the following sources :—

General Practitioners	..	..	7
Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics	..	..	70
Chest Clinics	..	..	9
St. Luke's Mental Hospital	..	..	22

DAY NURSERIES.

	No. of Places.		No. on Register at 31.12.51.		Average Daily Attendance	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Mosman Terrace ..	25	35	15	46	14	29
Parkside	25	35	24	34	17	26
West Lane	25	35	23	39	15	24

The nurseries have been fully utilised by mothers who are compelled to take up employment, by widowers and fathers who have been left with children on the mother's admission to hospital for confinement or other cause.

In July, owing to rising prices, the admission fee was increased from 1/2d. to 1/4d. per child per day.

Four students commenced their training for the N.N.E.B. certificate in July, and the remaining four students entered for the September examination, two were successful. One of the unsuccessful students resigned and the other student was retained to sit again in 1952.

A Senior Child Care Reserve Course of three weeks duration was held at Durham by the County Council's Education Committee, and two of the nursery Wardens attended.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

There is only one Nursery approved under the Act, this being the "Grey Tiles" Nursery School, Green Lane, approval having been given for not more than 40 children.

SECTION C.

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of notifications received during the year was 6,829 compared with 3,748 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 18 against 26 in the previous year. There was one death, the child not having completed a full course of immunisation.

Scarlet Fever.

431 notifications were received as against 197 for the year 1950. The individual cases continued to be of a mild type. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

One case was notified.

Meningococcal Infections.

Notifications of Meningococcal Infection increased from 3 in 1950 to 14 in 1951. There were 4 deaths.

Erysipelas.

There were 9 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

83 cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Notifications of Bacillary Dysentery numbered 167, as against 326 for the year 1950. They were all of the Sonnei type.

Measles.

During the year, 3,562 notifications were received as compared with 825 for the year 1950. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses. 3 deaths were notified.

Chickenpox.

1602 notifications were received of which 898 occurred in school children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 480 cases notified during the year with 1 death as compared with 902 cases and 6 deaths in 1950. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

6 cases were notified; 3 cases were known to have unimpaired vision and 3 removed from the District.

Influenza.

There were 35 deaths from this disease as compared with 17 in the previous year.

Influenzal Pneumonia.

14 cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 104 cases notified, and there were 98 deaths.

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There were 17 cases of this disease during the year, and no deaths.

There were 3 cases of Polioencephalitis, and no deaths.

Two cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis were treated at home, and all other cases were treated at West Lane Hospital, where full facilities exist.

Gastro-Enteritis.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, 10 compared with 29 in 1950.

Food Poisoning.

One outbreak, involving 10 cases, and 3 single cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year. In 12 cases the organism was identified as Salmonella, and in one case the organism was unidentified.

Vaccination.

				No. Vaccinated.			
				Primary.		Re-Vaccinations.	
				1950	1951	1950	1951
Under 1 year	..	..	..	126	172	4	—
1 year	..	..	..	153	168	3	1
2—4 yrs.	..	..	..	36	44	14	4
5—14 yrs.	..	..	..	28	27	27	15
15 and over	..	..	..	81	111	146	216
				424	522	194	236
				1950	1951		
Registered Live Births	..	..	..	3,121	3,073		
Percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated in relation to registered births	..	..	..	4.04	5.60		

Vaccinations were undertaken by members of the Health Department staff at a Central Clinic, whilst members of the public were also vaccinated free of charge by their family doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1951, is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	..	..	..	1,984
No. of schoolchildren immunised	..	..	..	415
No. of reinforcing injections	..	..	..	2,515

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	..	..	..	46.5%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	..	..	..	79.12%

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. born in yr.	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-1946	10 to 14 1937-1941	Total under 15
Number Immunised	151	1381	1514	1988	2197	9319	9061	25,611
Estimated mid-year Child population 1951	Children under five					Children 5-14		
	15,550					23,230		
Percentage	46.5%					79.12%		

Notifications.

Deaths.

Age at date of notifica- tion.	Number of Cases notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of death.	Number of deaths.	Number of Cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1	..	..	Under 1	..	..
1	1	1	1	..	..
2	2	..	2	..	..
3	..	..	3	..	..
4	3	..	4	..	..
5 to 9	9	2	5 to 9	1	..
10 to 14	2	..	10 to 14	..	..
Totals	17	3	Totals	1	Nil

SCABIES.

The treatment of scabies and other verminous conditions continued during the year and there was a slight increase in the number of cases, which were dealt with in the patients' own homes.

	1951	1950	1949
	—	—	—
Adults	5	3	28
School children ..	35	30	49
Pre school children	3	4	11
Total of patients ..	43	37	88
Total of treatments	108	97	285

TUBERCULOSIS.

This report was compiled by Dr. B. Coutts, Consultant Chest Physician and part-time T. B. After-Care Officer.

The tuberculosis problem continues to be of great importance in Middlesbrough. The fall in the numbers of deaths from 108 in 1949 to 92 in 1950 continued in 1951 ; the figure being 71. It is likely that the figures for England and Wales for 1951 will show a marked reduction on those for 1950 and it is disturbing that this has not also happened in Middlesbrough. As in previous years, more males died than females ; males between 45 and 65 years suffered most. This unfortunately, is not an age group which is easily treated. School children continued to be the section of the community which resists tuberculosis best.

New cases notified in 1951 numbered 305, 14 less than in the previous year.

Attendances at the Chest Clinic continued to increase and the total number of patients from Middlesbrough and the North Riding areas, including refill attendances, was over 10,000.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups ..	0-5	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All Ages
Resp. Males ..	1	..	..	1	4	5	7	13	4	35
Resp. Females ..	..	..	..	5	8	2	4	4	2	25
Non-Resp. Males ..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Non-Resp. Females..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4
Total	4	2	1	8	12	7	13	18	6	71

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Group ..	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All Ages.
Respiratory Males ..	2	3	19	13	4	10	14	23	19	19	15	7	148
Respiratory Females ..	2	7	7	17	4	26	17	25	10	11	5	2	133
Non-Respiratory Males ..	..	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
Non-Respiratory Females ..	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	12
Totals ..	4	13	29	33	11	40	34	51	29	31	21	9	305

Case Finding—Sources of Notification.

Chest Clinic	111
G. P. X-ray Scheme	39
Contacts	35
Mass Radiography	88
Registrar's Returns	9
Transfers from other areas, etc. ..	23

Types of Cases Found.

				Male.	Female.	Children.
				—	—	—
Sputum Negative	{	A.1 (Minimal)	..	24	27	71
		A.2 (Moderate)	..	19	9	..
		A.3 (Advanced)	..	5	7	1
Sputum Positive	{	B.1 (Minimal)	..	6	8	..
		B.2 (Moderate)	..	29	22	..
		B.3 (Advanced)	..	15	16	1
		Non-Respiratory	..	4	6	12
				102	95	85

Total .. 282.

N.B.—Details not available in 23 cases.

Clinic Attendances.

Total Clinic attendance for 1951 (excluding refills)	..	3,496
Refills, (including North Riding patients)	.. ..	4,053
New patients seen during 1951	.. .. .	813
G.P. X-rays	.. .. .	1,274

Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospitals during 1951.

				Males.	Females.	Children.
				—	—	—
West Lane Sanatorium	..	..	..	59	..
General Hospital	..	..	103	18	..
Hemlington Hospital	..	..	67	37	4
Poole Sanatorium	..	..	44	20	13
Earl's House Sanatorium		..	..	..	3
St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Croft	..		13	..	..
Normanby Hospital	..	..	..	..	10
Seaham Hall Sanatorium		..	..	19	..
Guisborough Isolation Hospital			..	7	..	
Horn Hall Sanatorium	..	..	2	..	..

B.C.G.

The families of all patients are visited at home by the Tub. Visitors. Tuberculin tests are performed on the children and the negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis. 191 children were vaccinated in 1951. The children who are tuberculin positive and all adults are given appointments to be X-rayed.

It seems likely that B.C.G. vaccination would be worth while extending to those school leavers and army recruits who are tuberculin negative.

Contacts.

Tuberculin negative	..	299
Tuberculin positive	..	302
B.C.G. vaccinations	..	191
Persons X-rayed	..	1,312

Social Work.

Middlesbrough patients are fortunate in having both a Tuberculosis Social Worker and a part-time Occupation Therapist, to help them in their problems.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

Nearly twice as many persons were X-rayed by the Unit in 1951 as in 1950. 88 persons were found to have active tuberculosis, 17 to have cancer of the lungs and 30 to have bronchiectasis. The work of this Unit is becoming increasingly important in the diagnosis and prevention of tuberculosis.

Source of Attendance.

School children	..	2,821
Corporation employees	..	689
General Public	..	10,264
Total number	..	<u>13,774</u>

TUBERCULOSIS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In 1951, 44 school children were notified as suffering from tuberculosis, compared with 56 in 1950. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system occurred in 38 cases with 3 cases of meningitis, 2 of bone and joint tuberculosis and one of tuberculosis of the glands of neck. Of the three cases of meningitis, the source of infection, an adult with tuberculosis, was found in only one case.

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1951 numbered three, all due to meningitis, two of these being patients notified in 1950.

During the year a great deal of work has been done in the examination of school children in contact with tuberculous patients, and 36 were immunised against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine. Considerable feeling now exists among Chest Physicians generally that the use of B.C.G. vaccine should be extended to all suitable school leavers, i.e., those who are tuberculin negative. It is felt that the vaccine would help this group of adolescents to deal successfully with the tuberculous infection inevitably encountered in the years following entry into factory and business life.

This procedure would be very laborious but it seems to me that it is the next step in the development of the anti-tuberculosis programme.

Age Group	Pul- monary	Glands of Neck	Meninges	Bones and Joints
5—10 years ..	30	1	2	..
10—15 years ..	8	..	1	2
Total 5—15 years ..	38	1	3	2

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY, MIDDLESBROUGH, 1951.
STATISTICAL REPORT.

NUMBERS X-RAYED ON MINIATURE FILMS.
RECALLED FOR LARGE FILMS AND REFERRED TO CHEST CLINIC.

Source of Attendance	X-rayed on Miniature Film		MALE			FEMALE		
	Male	Female	Total	LARGE FILM AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION		LARGE FILM AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION		Chest Clinic
				Recalled	Large Film	Recalled	Large Film	
School Children ..	1,430	1,391	2,821	22	21	44	41	15
Corporation Employees ..	438	251	689	20	20	7	7	3
General Public ..	5,567	4,697	10,264	337	323	207	198	85
Total ..	7,435	6,339	13,774	379	364	258	246	103

X-rayed on miniature film	..	13,774	Diagnosed on large film	..	..	109
Recalled for large film	..	637	Referred to Chest Clinic	..	..	274
Did not attend	..	27	Found to be normal on clinical exam.	..	..	32
X-rayed on large film	..	610	Found to be abnormal on clinical exam.	..	..	231
Found to be normal on large film	..	227	Still under observation at Chest Clinic	..	..	11

ABNORMALITIES SHOWN IN DISEASE GROUPS.

Active T.B.					
	Male	..	..	51	—0.68%
	Female	..	..	37	—0.58%
				—	
				88	—0.63%
				—	
Inactive T.B.					
	Male	..	..	42	
	Female	..	..	38	
				—	
				80	
				—	
Pleural Abnormalities Non T.B.					
	Male	..	..	33	
	Female	..	..	8	
				—	
				41	
				—	
Thoracic Neoplasm.					
	Male	..	..	17	
	Female	..	..	..
				—	
				17	
				—	
Bronchiectasis.					
	Male	..	..	14	
	Female	..	..	16	
				—	
				30	
				—	
Cardiac Abnormalities (Acquired).					
	Male	..	..	6	
	Female	..	..	14	
				—	
				20	
				—	
Miscellaneous.					
	Male	..	..	21	
	Female	..	..	43	
				—	
				64	
				—	
Total Abnormalities.					
	Male	..	..	205	—2.82%
	Female	..	..	135	—2.12%
				—	
				340	—2.46%
				—	

ABNORMALITIES FOUND

Schoolchildren

Diagnosis	Boys	Girls	Total
Bony Abnormality	1	2	3
Bronehieetasis .. .. .	..	7	7
? T.B. Meningitis .. .. .	..	1	1
Tuberculosis Active Primary Lesions ..	1	8	9
.. Inaetive Primary Lesions ..	2	11	13
.. Active Post Primary Lesions ..	..	2	2
.. Inaetive Post Primary Lesions ..	1	..	1
Total	5	31	36

Middlesbrough Corporation Employees

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Bony Abnormality	1	..	1
Bronehieetasis	3	2	5
Pleural thickening	1	..	1
Cardiac Disease (acquired)	1	..	1
Tuberculosis—Inactive Post Primary ..	3	1	4
Total	9	3	12

General Public

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Bony abnormality	6	5	11
Bronehitis & Emphysema	15	4	19
Pneumonia	8	5	13
Bronchopneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchieetasis	11	7	18
Pulmonary Fibrosis	9	1	10
Pneumokoniosis	5	..	5
Pneumokoniosis with Tuberculosis ..	2	..	2
Pleural thiekening	20	3	23
Pleural effusion	3	5	8
Spontaneous pneumothorax (Non T.B.) ..	1	1	2
Thoraie Neoplasm	17	..	17
Cardiae Disease (acquired)	5	14	19
Abnormality of Diaphragm (aequired) ..	4	..	4
Tuberculosis—Active Primary Lesion ..	3	..	3
.. —Inaetive Primary Lesion ..	3	5	8
.. —Active Post Primary Lesion ..	..	..	..
(Unilateral)	17	15	32
.. —Active Post Primary Lesion ..	..	..	..
(Bilateral)	25	11	36
.. —Inactive Post Primary Lesion ..	33	21	54
.. —Pleural Effusion	2	1	3
Total	191	101	292

VENEREAL DISEASES.

We are indebted to the Special Treatment Centre at the Middlesbrough General Hospital for the following tables.

It will be seen from the figures below that there was a further decrease during the year in the number of new cases attending the clinic, there being 741 for the year as compared with 1,048 for 1950.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1950	129	54	231	20	521	93	881	167	1,048
1951	39	44	138	16	392	112	569	172	741

Middlesbrough Cases .. 278

Seamen 216

Other Cases 247

741

Total Attendances in 1951 of All Persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,869	3,646	511	101	1,405	374	4,785	4,121	8,906

Congenital Syphilis—New Cases classified in Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total
	—	—	—	—	—
Male .. ..	..	1	1	3	5
Female	2	1	1	5	9
	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	2	8	14
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases under Observation or Treatment on 31st December, 1951.

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
187	237	16	9	35	17	238	263	501

The number of new cases (women) who attended during the year 1951, was a little higher than in 1950. Many of these were pregnant women and it is as a result of blood tests at ante-natal clinics that these patients have been referred to the Special Treatment Department. This is a good thing as the patient is given treatment during pregnancy and so is assured of a healthy baby. The husband and family of these patients are followed up and encouraged to attend for a check up.

Contacts and defaulters are still followed up both by letters and visits.

During the year 61 children have been examined and of these six required treatment, the remainder being free from disease.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 31 patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes as shown below :—

North Eastern Counties Societies' Convalescent Grange-over-Sands	Friendly Home,	13
Lady of Lourdes Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands		10
Proctor Memorial Home, Shotley Bridge, Northumberland		7
The Poor Children's Holiday Association Home, Whickham, Co. Durham ..		1

GROUP LABORATORY SERVICE TEES-SIDE AREA.

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray, Dr. D. J. H. Payne and Dr. R. Blowers for the following information on laboratory facilities available in the Middlesbrough area.

During 1951, we had been fortunate in that the Public Health Laboratory, as envisaged in our previous report, was established with Dr. Blowers as its Director. This means that all investigations of a Public Health nature are now dealt with in Middlesbrough itself. This Public Health Laboratory is working in complete conjunction with the Clinical Pathological Laboratory.

The functions of these laboratories are to investigate disease in all its aspects, the Public Health portion deals with bacteriological examinations for the Public Health authorities and for General Practitioners where this is of an epidemiological nature and the Clinical Pathological Laboratory deals with hospitals and the individual members of the community through their General Practitioner where particular illnesses are concerned. Because the two laboratories are so intimately co-ordinated there should be no difficulty in that when requests for investigations are asked for, the officials in the laboratories direct these to the proper department.

You now have, therefore, in Middlesbrough, a complete cover for all types of laboratory investigation. These include all those required by the Public Health Authorities such as the control of the purity of milk, water, ice cream and foods with particular reference to organisms causing food poisoning, to the investigation and control of the laboratory aspect of tuberculosis, the investigation of all diseases in hospital where required by the Consultant in Charge or its investigation in the home where this would be helpful to the General Practitioner.

During the course of the year, the services of the joint laboratories have been requested on an ever increasing scale and you now have very active and busy combined group laboratories.

Certain special investigations in connection with milk products were carried out by the Northallerton Laboratory.

**CENTRAL CLINICAL LABORATORY.
GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDDLESBROUGH.**

						TOTAL UNITS
						—
1.	General Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	117,296
2.	North Ormesby Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	70,742
3.	Stockton & Thornaby Hospital, Stockton	..	..	..	..	48,478
4.	North Riding Infirmary, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	11,304
5.	Maternity Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	35,931
6.	Hemlington Hospital, Hemlington	..	..	..	..	17,465
7.	Carter Bequest Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	6,030
8.	St. Luke's Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	14,992
9.	Stead Memorial Hospital, Redcar	..	..	..	..	5,475
10.	Cleveland Cottage Hospital, Brotton	..	..	..	..	1,079
11.	Guisborough Hospitals, Guisborough	..	..	..	..	2,156
12.	Eston Cottage Hospital, Eston	..	..	..	..	7,622
13.	Poole Sanatorium, Nunthorpe	..	..	..	..	2,681
14.	Children's Hospital, Stockton	..	..	..	..	4,314
15.	West Lane Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	1,016
16.	Overdene Nursing Home, Saltburn	..	..	..	..	7,095
17.	Robson Maternity Home, Stockton	..	..	..	..	6,352
18.	Ministry of Pensions, Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	1,760
19.	Ante Natal Clinics :—					
	(a) Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	14,239
	(b) North Riding County Council	..	..	..	..	5,243
	(c) Stockton A.N.C. (Four months only)	..	..	..	..	552
20.	Yellow Fever	..	..	..	..	4,290
21.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	43,846
						429,958

Specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratories
(Northallerton and Middlesbrough) during the year :—

Throat and nasal swabs	..	..	..	..	1,135
Faecal and rectal swabs	..	..	..	..	3,490
Urine	..	..	..	..	153
Blood	..	..	..	..	67
Milk : 571 graded, 8 ungraded	..	..	..	..	579
Rinses	..	..	..	..	10
Water	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,511
					6,947

MENTAL HEALTH SECTION.

Constitution and Meetings of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

13 Members of the Health Committee and 3 co-opted members constituted the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee for the year, which met monthly as usual.

Staff of the Mental Health Service.

The following members of the Health Department staff took part in the Mental Health Service under the general direction of the Medical Officer of Health :—

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in administrative charge.

2 Mental Health Workers, who are also Duly Authorised Officers.

1 Trainee Mental Health Worker.

1 Supervisor and two Assistant Supervisors of the Occupation Centre.

1 Woodwork Instructor at the Meath Street Handicraft Centre.

1 Senior administrative clerk.

Occupation Centre.

After moving into the larger premises in the Baptist Church, Southfield Road, the number of children in attendance was increased. The number on the register quickly rose to 45 and this necessitated the appointment of an extra Assistant Supervisor. This was done in May. As numbers of children attending the Centre lived at distant parts of the town, it was found necessary to arrange transport for those requiring it. This was arranged with the help of the Education Committee, who allowed certain children to use one of their 'buses. Other children, some of whom were too disabled to use public transport, were carried in the Health Department van.

It was decided to supply a mid-day meal to the Occupation Centre children. The necessary crockery and cutlery, table coverings, etc., were purchased, and by arrangement with the Education Committee, the meals were supplied from the School Kitchens. Provision of a mid-day meal and milk, not only benefits those children who are malnourished, but also provides valuable social and domestic training.

Handicraft Centre.

A Handicraft Centre for older mentally defective boys and men was opened in rented premises in Meath Street in March. A Woodwork Instructor was appointed who trains them in simple woodwork, handicrafts, etc. This Centre has proved a great success and filled a definite need.

Mental Deficiency Acts.

Petitions by Medical Practitioners.

In July, the Corporation's proposals under the National Health Service Act were amended and it is now proposed that the following Medical Officers shall be approved Medical Practitioners for the purpose of giving certificates of mental defect to accompany petitions for Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Medical Officer of Health.

One or more Senior Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

The Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.

The Medical Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

The Mental Health Service proposals were also amended to include the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker who should hold a diploma in Social Science and a further qualification in Psychiatric Social Work.

Work undertaken in the Community.

(a) Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Aftercare of Mental Health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and being notified to the Medical Officer of Health, was undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff. Those cases previously dealt with by the Local Aftercare Officer of the National Association for Mental Health, were also taken over by the Mental Health Workers. No Mental Health Aftercare is now done by Health Visitors.

The number of cases receiving such after-care at the 31st December, 1951, was :—

Males	..	26
Females	..	16
		—
Total	..	42
		—

The total number of visits paid was 319.

(b) The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930.

The following cases have been admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by the Duly Authorised Officers, during the year :—

Voluntary ..	1
Temporary ..	31
Certified ..	37
Urgency Order	2
Section 20 ..	95
Section 21 ..	2

Total .. 168

The cases have been dealt with as follows :—

Mr. Sidaway ..	70
Mrs. Sawdon ..	96
Mr. Marshall ..	2

In addition, 138 voluntary cases were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by sources other than our Duly Authorised Officers.

In accordance with the Council's amended proposals under the National Health Service Act, the services of Mr. Marshall were terminated on the 31st October, 1951.

The services of the Town Ambulances were required on 104 occasions and private taxis on 46 occasions.

(c) Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough Mental Defective cases, in Institutions :—

Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital ..	142
Aycliffe Hospital	17
Rampton State Institution	8
Lisieux Hall	4
St. Joseph's Home	2
Moss-side Institution	3
Etloe House	1
Royal Albert Institution	1
Feld Heath House	1
Whittingham Hall	2
Bishop Auckland Institution	1
Harton Institution	1
Howbeck House, Hartlepool	5
Manor Hospital, Epsom	1
Northgate Hospital	1

190

Number of patients on licence at the end of the year was :—

Prudhoe Hall Colony 8

Aycliffe Hospital, near Darlington, became the main hospital for admission of Middlesbrough cases, via Dr. Dunn's Out-patient Clinic at the General Hospital, Middlesbrough. Cases were also admitted to Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital and Rampton State Institution.

The following cases were admitted during the year :—

	Prudhoe	Aycliffe	Rampton	
Adult Males	—	3	1	
Adult Females	—	2	—	
Female children	—	1	—	
Male children	1	—	1	
	1	6	2	Total 9

Ascertainment, including number of Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.

22 cases (11 male and 11 female) were notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

13 cases (4 male and 9 female) were notified under Section 57 (5), and 4 cases (2 male and 2 female) were notified by other sources.

Of this number, 15 males and 19 females were placed under statutory supervision, 2 were admitted to Institutions, 1 was placed under voluntary supervision, 1 died and 1 removed from the area.

Guardianship and Supervision.

At the end of the year, 263 cases were under supervision, 142 being males and 121 females. No case was under guardianship at the end of the year.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association have continued to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. At the beginning of the year there were 9 nurses employed whole-time and 9 nurses employed part-time working under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss I. G. Bulloch and her Assistant Miss J. Hill. Staff changes occurred during the year and on the 31st December, 1951, there were 15 nurses employed whole-time and 8 nurses employed part-time. The Home is approved for Training purposes.

Shown below is a summary of the work of the Association based on the monthly reports submitted by them.

HOME NURSING SERVICE—FOR THE YEAR, 1951.

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES.

Abcess	..	..	6	Cystotomy (Supra pubic)	..	7	Infantile Eczema	..	1
Amputation	..	..	2	Diabetes	..	14	Laparotomy	..	1
Appendicectomy	..	..	7	Duodenal Ulcer	..	1	Nephrectomy	..	1
Burns and Scalds	..	..	2	Fractures	..	4	Obstruction	..	1
Cancer	..	..	5	Gynaecological	..	3	Otitis Media	..	1
Carbuncle	..	..	1	Haematoma	..	2	Parkinsons Disease	..	1
Cholecystectomy	..	..	3	Heart Disease	..	4	Pernicious Anaemia	..	1
Circumcision	..	..	28	Herniotomy	..	1	Pneumonia	..	2
Colitis	..	..	2	Hysterectomy	..	1	Pneumonectomy	..	2
Colostomy	..	..	5	Ileostomy	..	1	Tuberculosis	..	14

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES AND VISITS PAID.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Medical ..	90	1,998	63	1,848	48	1,760	36	1,427	49	1,437	38	1,584	47	1,596	40	1,679	37	1,447	46	1,432	47	1,460	53	1,317
Surgical ..	20	612	12	534	27	622	18	735	18	844	15	792	18	830	8	740	18	729	11	916	19	761	19	667
Pneumonia ..	46	470	6	72	10	67	10	130	8	74	11	141	9	87	5	38	3	38	19	225	12	139	10	65
Tuberculosis ..	14	259	11	239	7	237	9	264	5	230	9	167	2	190	4	145	5	120	9	244	4	132	5	100
Diabetes ..	—	712	2	649	1	694	3	667	3	718	1	698	2	706	1	729	4	708	3	766	4	749	3	818
Children under 5	1	13	7	30	15	102	7	74	4	44	8	51	13	105	7	77	5	52	5	45	10	53	16	191
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	22	—	—	1	14	2	3	1	9	1	8	—	1
Miscarriage	1	6	1	16	1	10	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gynaecological ..	1	3	2	5	1	3	4	12	2	66	5	25	—	16	—	9	2	23	3	41	—	34	1	30
Special Injections	7	141	8	230	12	335	15	268	7	205	17	246	17	277	18	262	12	327	6	317	18	338	19	384
Maternity and Midwifery ..	—	—	—	—	7	59	3	47	1	23	1	14	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casual Visits ..	—	130	—	120	—	136	—	89	—	102	—	86	—	109	—	117	—	105	—	106	—	134	—	118
	181	4,354	112	3,743	129	4,025	106	3,731	99	3,756	108	3,834	110	3,963	84	3,810	88	3,552	103	4,101	115	3,808	127	3,694

NURSING STAFF.

Whole-time.		Part-time.	
At 31st December, 1951 ..	15	—	8

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service continued to function as in previous years, based on the General Hospital, with one separate Ambulance stationed at West Lane Hospital for Infectious Disease calls. The number of calls on the Service exceeded that for the previous year.

One new Bedford/Spurling sitting case ambulance was added to the vehicle strength during the year, and two old ambulances were disposed of, the vehicle strength at the end of the year being eight ambulances, two sitting case cars and one sitting case ambulance.

The strength of the ambulance staff was increased by one driver and one male attendant, the total staff at the end of the year being 12 male drivers, seven male attendants, four female attendants, two male telephonists and two female telephonists. The ambulance staff telephonists continued to operate the switch-board for all calls for the ambulance service and the General Hospital.

The following figures show the number of cases dealt with in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951
	—	—	—	—
Cases ..	4,907	13,223	19,688	25,392
	————	————	————	————

An analysis of the 1951 total number of patients carried is shown in the following table :—

PUBLIC AMBULANCE SERVICE
ANNUAL REPORT

1951	Number of Journeys	Number of Patients Removed	Recumbent Patients	Sitting-Patients	Patients Carried in Ambulances	Patients Carried in Sitting Case Vehicles	Recumbent Patients in Ambulances	Sitting Patients in Ambulances	Recumbent Patients in Sitting Case Vehicles	Sitting Patients in Sitting Case Vehicles	Patients Carried Outside the Borough Boundary	Not Required and Other Services	CATEGORIES OF REMOVALS														TOTAL	MILEAGE			PETROL			OIL		
													Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Home Accidents	Works Illnesses	Maternity Cases	Obstetrical Flying Squad Cases	Mental Cases	House to House Transfers	Hospital to Hospital Transfers	Out-Patients	Admissions to Hospital	Discharges from Hospital	West Lane Hospital Cases		Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total
JANUARY	2,152	1,773	692	1,081	1,489	284	690	799	2	282	368	21	35	20	70	9	..	63	4	10	23	166	467	375	431	100	1,773	8,662	3,024	11,686	605	151	756	41	6	47
FEBRUARY	2,008	1,571	522	1,049	1,233	338	518	715	4	334	306	23	13	17	57	3	..	45	6	8	4	184	470	256	381	127	1,571	7,414	2,801	10,215	509	145	654	20	6	26
MARCH	2,240	1,813	684	1,129	1,473	340	672	801	12	328	352	21	35	11	59	13	..	50	3	10	2	175	538	299	430	188	1,813	8,865	2,881	11,746	619	157	776	51	15	66
APRIL	2,365	1,843	657	1,186	1,476	367	639	837	18	349	337	23	44	21	53	13	..	53	4	7	7	179	607	284	429	142	1,843	8,418	3,227	11,645	530	161	691	29	8	37
MAY	2,452	1,987	650	1,337	1,575	412	638	937	12	400	313	23	39	13	69	12	..	49	3	10	2	156	719	262	504	149	1,987	8,280	3,244	11,524	555	171	726	37	10	47
JUNE	2,366	1,931	626	1,305	1,523	408	612	911	14	394	274	19	54	20	59	14	..	51	4	7	6	140	672	259	486	159	1,931	8,241	3,215	11,456	538	155	693	27	9	36
JULY	1,390	2,470	640	1,830	1,856	614	637	1,219	3	611	331	28	62	23	61	10	..	51	1	10	8	157	1,263	236	398	190	2,470	8,206	3,480	11,686	508	181	689	15½	7	22½
AUGUST	1,406	2,614	572	2,042	1,999	615	563	1,436	9	606	311	35	59	25	67	13	..	47	8	5	5	190	1,408	222	373	192	2,614	8,711	2,370	11,081	544	117	661	26	6	32
SEPTEMBER	1,325	2,295	599	1,696	1,673	622	585	1,088	14	608	289	34	53	26	62	10	16	59	7	8	4	156	1,216	220	324	134	2,295	7,560	3,282	10,842	471	157	628	23	8	31
OCTOBER	1,318	2,370	572	1,798	1,735	635	557	1,178	15	620	301	42	38	14	48	10	13	47	4	14	1	162	1,208	257	358	196	2,370	7,115	3,465	10,580	501	182	683	16	10	26
NOVEMBER	1,315	2,399	539	1,860	1,762	637	533	1,229	6	631	321	41	37	22	54	9	13	30	3	9	8	153	1,324	220	387	130	2,399	7,770	3,074	10,844	526	178	704	23	14	37
DECEMBER	1,332	2,326	532	1,794	1,837	489	524	1,313	8	481	254	36	37	22	44	20	13	55	5	6	4	119	1,230	239	354	178	2,326	7,477	2,579	10,056	532	148	680	25	8	33
TOTAL	21,669	25,392	7,285	18,107	19,631	5,761	7,168	12,463	117	5,644	3,757	346	506	234	703	136	55	600	52	104	74	1,937	11,122	3,129	4,855	1,885	25,392	96,719	36,642	133,361	6,438	1,903	8,341	333½	107	440½

(Gallons)

(Pints)

It will be noted there is a decrease in the number of journeys from the 1st July and a considerable increase in the number of Out-Patients carried also from 1st July. These noticeable differences are due to an alteration in the method of compiling records as requested by the Ministry of Health.

Prior to 1st July, a "journey" was completed when a patient reached his destination. If the same vehicle then proceeded to another destination with another patient before returning to the Ambulance Station two journeys were counted. A "journey" is now recorded from the time a vehicle leaves the Ambulance Station until its return thereto, regardless of the number of patients carried to different destinations and other possible diversions. The increase in the number of Out-Patients carried, is also due to an alteration in the method of recording these removals. Prior to 1st July, a patient attending an Out-Patients department and then returned home after treatment by ambulance was counted as one patient. Such patients have now to be recorded for each journey. In effect therefore, each out-patient using ambulance transport for the journey to and from hospital becomes two patients.

Patients conveyed to places outside the Borough boundary for the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951
	—	—	—	—
Cases ..	858	2,525	4,282	3,757

The 1951 total was made up as follows :—

Hospital to Hospital Transfer ..	1,388
Out-Patients	450
Admissions to Hospitals ..	1,040
Discharges from hospitals ..	807
Miscellaneous	72
	—
Total	3,757
	—

It will be noted there was a considerable decrease in the number of Out-District removals for the year 1951. This decrease was due to the neighbouring authorities ambulance services discharging patients into their own areas from hospitals in Middlesbrough during the whole of the year. Such discharges were effected by neighbouring authorities during several months only in 1950.

Ambulance Station.

The proposed new Ambulance Station on the Holgate site has not yet been built and those ambulances not on immediate call are still being garaged overnight at the Broomlands Children's Homes.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The Domestic Help Service has continued to supply help in maternity cases, cases of illness, and in the homes of the chronic sick and the aged and infirm. The Service is very much appreciated by the users and many letters of thanks were received during the year. The Home Helps are ordinary housewives who are selected for their qualities and character, and many acts of kindness and sympathy are performed over and above their paid duties. It is not always the most capable domestic worker who makes the best Home Help. In many homes where the patient is difficult, or the homes are dirty, it is the tact and good sense of the Home Help which enables us to give help where it is needed most.

Enquiries for Domestic Help numbered 426 during the year, as compared with 346 in 1950, and 313 in 1949. The majority of enquiries received are still from the patients or relatives, but an increasing number are coming from other sources as shewn by the table below :—

	1949	1950	1951
	—	—	—
Patients and relatives ..	76%	65%	60%
Doctors	7%	7%	10%
National Assistance Board	4%	10%	12%
District Nursing Association	5%	..	3%
Health Department ..	3%	9%	10%
Hospitals	2%	1%	1%
Others	3%	8%	4%

118 patients booked a Home Help for confinement, compared with 153 last year, and 214 in 1949, but only 68 had the service of a Home Help. 50 cases were cancelled. It is not possible to give the reason for the 50 cancellations, as, in the majority of cases no notification of cancellation was received at the office. These cases are "crossed off" the books when it is ascertained that the confinements have taken place, but four were known to be due to the cost.

Of the 68 cases receiving help for maternity, 8 had the services of the Home Help for one week only, 58 had the services for 2 weeks, one for one week part-time (2 hours per morning), one for 2 weeks half-time (4 hours per morning).

The following table shows the cases attended during 1951 :—

	Children	T.B. Cases	General Illness	Maternity	M.D.	Aged & Chr. Sick	Total	Total 1950
On books 1st Jan. ..	—	3	15	3	—	91	112	76
New cases started ..	—	3	49	68	—	262	382	354
Cases completed ..	—	3	52	68	—	176	299	318
On books 31st Dec. ..	—	3	12	3	—	177	195	112

Staff.

The number of Home Helps employed has varied from 54 at the beginning of the year to 64 at the end of 1951, the highest number employed being 66 in August. Of the 64 Helps, 26 are available full-time and 38 part-time.

479 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes.	No of beds provided for :		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes first registered during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	5	22	47	69

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1951.

0—65		65—75		75—85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	1	2	7	3	11	—	3

Males	..	..	11
Females	..	..	22
Total	..	..	33

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.**

Proceedings under Section 47 of the 1948 Act, were instituted in two cases and both persons were removed to Holgate Institution on Magistrates Orders.

In two other cases, the old people concerned entered Holgate voluntarily after Notices had been served, but prior to Court hearings.

In accordance with Circular 42/51 of the Ministry of Health, full particulars of the two cases dealt with under the Act are given below :—

Case No. 1.—This old man aged 75 lived alone in a private terraced house. He was suffering from senile mental deterioration and lived mainly in the past. He would not open the door to visitors and although looked after by a friend, he would not always eat the meals she prepared and he showed a marked degree of malnutrition and anaemia.

The house was very dirty and he had removed all the electric fittings which left him without any light. He was offered domestic help which he refused and he was also offered admission to the Old Peoples Hostel (Holgate) which he also refused.

As his condition deteriorated and he had no relatives to take care of him, proceedings were instituted under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act and he was brought before the Magistrates Court in September, following which he was removed to Holgate on a Court Order. This Order would normally have remained in operation for three months, following which, renewal would have been necessary. However, after two or three weeks the old man liked the place so much that he decided to remain there voluntarily. Renewal of the Order was therefore unnecessary and he has remained in the Hostel very happily until the present day.

Case No. 2.—This old lady aged 76 lived alone in a very dilapidated terraced house. Her married daughter tried to keep the place clean, but eventually found this was quite impossible.

The property itself was in bad repair, windows broken, and in a very dirty condition. The lady herself was in very poor health, being feeble and anaemic. She was offered home help and was also offered hostel accommodation, both of which she refused. Her condition deteriorated rapidly during the cold

weather experienced at the beginning of December, and it was found necessary to use the 1951 Amendment to Section 47 of the National Assistance Act to remove her at once to the Old Peoples Hostel at Holgate. Evidence was given before a Magistrate, who duly committed her to the Hostel. This Order would have expired at the end of three weeks, but the old lady settled down very quickly and liked the Hostel very much. There was therefore no need to renew the Magistrate's Order and she has remained in the Hostel voluntarily since then.

Four old people were admitted to Holgate under Section 21 of the Act.

The number of old people known to the Department and for whom records are held is 427.

The number of new cases taken on during the year is 239.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The exhibition stand on permanent loan from the Central Council for Health Education, was replaced during the year by a tubular steel stand on which the topics supplied by the Central Council are displayed. The new stand is much easier to handle and erect, and has been used to exhibit the topics, when suitable, in cinemas and other public buildings. When necessary, the topics have been restricted to display in the Infant Welfare Centres only.

Sets of ten illustrated posters on subjects such as "Care of the Teeth", "Seven Rules of Health", "Tuberculosis" and "Food Poisoning" have also been received from the Central Office of Information, and displayed on a stand in the entrance hall of this Department, and in Infant Welfare Centres.

Lectures were also given by the medical and nursing staff of the Department to the Food Trades and Social organisations in the town.

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. R. Winter, Engineer and General Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board, for the following report :—

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and, to domestic consumers, in quantity.

Twelve bacteriological samples of raw water were examined per month. The water supply is examined as it leaves the treatment works and at various points in the area. Approximately 150 samples per month were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which proved satisfactory. A summary of analysis for Lartington Gravitation and River Tees Supply Darlington, is given below.

The water supply is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filters followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water left standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into distribution.

Census population of Middlesbrough	..	147,336
Number of Houses supplied 31.3.52.	..	41,475

RIVER TEES SUPPLY, DARLINGTON.

Summary of Results—1951.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.5	7.9	7.0
Colour (Hazen)	60	130	20
Total Solids	143	215	90
Free Carbon Dioxide	2	5	Trace
Chloride	7.5	10	5
Alkalinity	65	110	35
Total Hardness	95	145	55
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	65	110	35
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate Hardness)	30	40	20
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.6	2.0	Nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.050	0.250	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.070	0.120	0.033
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	5.2	11.0	2.0
Iron	0.10	0.20	0.03
Turbidity	3	4	Nil
Conductivity	195	290	120

< = Less than

Bacteriological Results.

Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	17	66	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	23	80	1
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	13	70	2
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.			Nil.
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml.			96
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml.			Nil.

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results—1951.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.1	7.3	6.9
Colour (Hazen)	75	120	40
Total Solids	80	95	60
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	7	Trace
Chloride	5.5	7	5
Alkalinity	33	45	25
Total Hardness	48	60	35
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	33	45	25
Permanent Hardness (Non-carbonate Hardness)	15	20	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.1	0.6	Nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	<0.01	0.01	Nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.055	0.170	Nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.070	0.130	0.030
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	6.3	9.9	3.3
Iron	0.15	0.24	0.07
Turbidity	<3	<3	Nil.
Conductivity	105	130	80

< = Less than

Bacteriological Results.

Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	6	16	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	9	19	2
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	7	36	2
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	..	..	Nil.
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml.	..	..	38
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml.	..	..	Nil.

PUBLIC BATHS.

I am obliged to Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Baths Superintendent, for the following information :—

During the 1951 season the number of patrons who attended the baths were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	114,869
Gents' Slipper Baths	..	..		45,851
Ladies' „	..	..	..	11,407
Turkish	..	..	..	3,083
Russian „	..	..	..	1,513
Radiant Heat	..	..	..	306
Foam	..	..	..	352
Brine	..	..	..	622
Seaweed Baths	..	..	..	56
Cannon Street Slipper Baths			..	15,355
Dacre Street Slipper Baths			..	17,225
Schoolchildren	..	..	..	56,220
Grand Total				<hr/> 266,859 <hr/>

As could be expected, attendances were lower than the 1950 season owing to the changed weather conditions.

Swimming Clubs making use of the facilities of No. 2 Pool totalled 10.

A very keen interest is taken in the Life-Saving classes in the town, and to further the aims of the Middlesbrough Branch, a splendid trophy was presented to the Branch by the Sanitary and Baths Committee. It is known as the Master Trophy, which covers all other trophies in the town. This has been won by Archibald School who have put up a splendid performance by winning 3 competitions out of a possible 6.

Visits of inspection are regularly made by Mr. Henry Whitfield, Chief Sanitary Inspector, representing the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Eric Downer, and frequent tests made of the water in both swimming pools, which show the water to be maintained in perfect condition.

The Filtration Plant is working daily, and the turnover of the water in both pools is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, thus the water is pumped from the pools and pumped back again over 7 times in 24 hours.

The Chlorinating plant is working daily also, and free chlorine enters both pools from 3.00 to 6.00, that is 3 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water, and 6 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water respectively, the higher load being used during the peak periods.

Two Compressors keep the water aerated and sweet at regular intervals.

The new Hy-Guard-All Hanger system for patrons clothes has proved very satisfactory indeed, it has not only prevented petty thieving which used to take place previously, but also prevents patrons clothes from any danger of contamination which may prevail.

The Underfeed Stoking Plant at the Baths is working very satisfactorily indeed, 3 tons of coal is saved weekly since the installation of same.

The new lighting system which is composed of Pyro-Tenax cable is one of the best in the country; Middlesbrough being the third bath to have this lighting installed. The baths are indeed a beautiful sight when fully lit up.

An Emergency Lighting unit is installed at the baths, and this will eliminate any danger to bathers when a power cut occurs.

The need for more baths in the town is quite obvious when the number of bathers as quoted previously are taken into consideration. However, owing to the difficult times which lie far ahead, new baths are out of the question, but every existing bathing establishment can be brought up to a standard in the same way as Middlesbrough Baths, and be kept modern even after 20 years.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The lengths of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

	Sewers.	Drains.	Totals:
	—	—	—
	lin. yds.	lin. yds.	lin. yds.
By Local Authority ..	5,653	18,525	24,178
By Private Enterprise	297	975	1,272
	—	—	—
Totals	5,950	19,500	25,450
	—	—	—

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitfield, Chief Sanitary Inspector for the following sections :—

PUBLIC CLEANSING.
HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

Collection.

The collection of household refuse is made by 23 motor and 1 electric collection vehicles.

No charge is made for the collection of any trade refuse that has a commercial value, such as paper, tins, rags, etc.

Disposal.

During the year, 36,195 tons of refuse were disposed of as under, compared with 38,066 tons during the previous year :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage.	Percentage.
Separation and Incineration ..	31,758	87.74
Food Waste Concentrator ..	1,068	2.95
Controlled Tipping	178	0.49
Barged to Sea	1,116	3.08
Organic Plant	157	0.44
Miscellaneous	1,918	5.30
Total	36,195	100.00%

Of the 1,068 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 390 tons were purchased from other Local Authorities, etc.

The constituents of the refuse at the Refuse Disposal Works after separation were as follows :—

	Tons	Percentage
Dust	10,258	32.30
Cinders	2,682	8.44
Metals	733	2.31
Rags	5	0.02
Bones	6	0.02
Bottles	9	0.03
Paper	265	0.83
Miscellaneous	6	0.02
Balance to Fires	17,794	56.03
Total	31,758	100.00%

The amount and value of materials recovered, including Organic Salvage, were as follows:—

	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	803	17	1	..	11,750	19	9
FERROUS METALS :							
“ Black ” Scrap ..	54	6	..	..	142	2	9
“ Destructor ” Scrap	1,187	4	..	..	4,329	12	1
NON-FERROUS METALS :							
Aluminium Scrap ..	1	4	2	..	105	7	0
Copper Scrap ..	..	5	1	..	31	10	0
Brass Scrap ..	..	18	1	..	73	0	0
Lead Scrap ..	..	2	2	..	12	10	0
Textiles ..	15	10	1	..	93	6	3
Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	10	3	3	..	69	5	6
Cinder Fuel ..	533	3	..	..	266	11	6
Stable Manure ..	109	6	..	..	47	18	0
Concentrated Kitchen Waste	678	4	..	..	4,660	10	1
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	22	7	..	..	67	1	0
Bones ..	5	3	2	..	33	12	10
Fish Meal ..	28	1	..	..	1,054	0	1
Rubber Scrap ..	1	5	1	..	8	4	2
Miscellaneous ..	..	4	..	..	2	14	6
Total	3,451	5	2	..	£22,748	5	6

The value of materials recovered, £22,748 5s. 6d. shows an increase of £8,735 7s. 5d. compared with the total for the previous year, namely £14,012 18s. 1d.

Since 1939, the value of materials recovered as salvage is £150,268 12s. 7d.

The costs of collection and disposal for the year 1951 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows:—

	Total Cost.	Cost per Ton.
Collection ..	£50,115	28/9d.
Disposal ..	£9,156	5/1d.

Throughout the year, a weekly collection of household refuse was maintained as far as possible.

The increased price obtainable for waste paper resulted in exploitation of the market by Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Church Organisations making regular collection at households and selling the paper to a local merchant so as to bring in revenue to such organisations. It may be said to be true that whilst householders may not save paper for Local Authorities, where they can see some tangible benefit to charitable or other organisations through the efforts of one of their families, an incentive to save is created. In any event, the paper thus salvaged, whilst not going to the relief of the rates, finds its way into the mills and thus makes a contribution which eases the national shortage.

The decrease in Fish Meal produced is undoubtedly due to the arrangement of a waste food recovery company collecting fish offal at fried and wet fish shops paying an agreed price per bin. The collection of fish offal has always been considered a service in the removal of trade waste for which no charge was made. It is obvious, as the activities of this company grow, it may be necessary to consider discontinuing the operation of the fish meal plant, as the amount received will not be sufficient to cover overhead costs.

The mechanical waste paper baler mentioned in the report for 1950 was installed, but the elevator and dust extraction plant was not received, and in consequence, apart from the activities of the organisations previously mentioned, the anticipated increased output was not effected.

Electricity Load Spreading :—In conjunction with industrial firms it was agreed to conform with the electricity load spreading scheme at the Refuse Disposal Works so as to avoid power cuts. The scheme proved so effective locally that it was not necessary to make any power cuts from October to the end of the year.

Briquettes from recovered cinders :—At the request of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, the Council re-opened their application to manufacture briquettes from recovered cinder. Although the Ministry approved the scheme, they would not guarantee the Council against financial loss, and as a result, no further action was taken.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.

Number of Inspections made	..	..	10,291
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	18,203
Number of Food Inspections	..	..	4,419
Number of Interviews	..	..	894
Smoke Tests applied to new drains	..		85
Smoke Tests applied to old drains	..		64
Drains cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (Free of cost to owners)	..	..	1,810

			Notices Served include :	Nuisances Abated include :
Drainage :				
Choked or defective	..		476	476
Yard Gullies	..	..	68	45
Yard Gully Covers	..	..	22	18
Yard Gully Gratings	..		18	12
Sink Waste Pipes	..	..	170	125
Waterclosets :				
Choked or defective	..		168	168
Joint between basin and drain			27	19
Joint between flushpipe and basin	..	..	40	30
Basins	..	..	156	114
Cisterns	..	..	395	323
Seats	..	..	247	175
Flushpipes	..	..	1	1
Burst water service pipes	..		376	333
Roofs	..	..	313	218
Walls	..	..	131	73
Wallplaster	..	..	127	74
Floors	..	..	15	9
Doors	..	..	218	145
Doorframes	..	..	87	62

Coalhouses :

Roofs	95	61
Walls	64	37
Floors	1	1
Doors	165	111
Doorframes	92	59

Houses :

Chimneys	189	118
Roofs	1,230	838
Spoutings and Fallpipes ..	1,458	983
Walls	719	403
Wallplaster	491	304
Ceilings	247	156
Floors	327	196
Skirting Boards	26	19
Sashcords	493	374
Windows	360	209
Doors	405	258
Doorframes	64	53
Handrails	30	17
Stairtreads	34	25
Fireplaces	215	172
Fireranges	162	75
Ovens	1	—
Flues	56	30
Set-pot Boilers	34	17
Gas Washing Boilers ..	93	63
Absence of washing accommodation	51	24
Burst water service pipes ..	225	211
Sinkstones	83	57
Absence of water supply ..	4	1
Yard Walls	255	163
Yard Doors	290	189
Yard Doorframes	129	81
Yard Surfaces	127	69
Back Passage Surfaces ..	1	1
Dustbins	1,165	1,012
Accumulation of Refuse ..	—	—
Miscellaneous works not classified	420	323

Summary :— Notices served .. 6,614 to cover
12,856 nuisances.

Nuisances abated .. 9,130.

The increased cost of repairs as compared with pre-war has led to difficulties in administration. There has been an increase in the number of statutory notices served, and "Follow-up" letters to Owners. Whilst owners are not averse to keeping their property in reasonable condition, it is true to say that certain cottage property in the old part of the town does not pay any financial return, and in fact the property account has had to be subsidised from other income. Where Estates are "Entailed" often the beneficiaries have not had any return since the bequest, and the ownership of property is a financial burden. People who invested savings in property before the war in order to add to their income have been compelled to market houses which have become vacant. Estates have been purchased by certain firms, and as any houses in same have become vacant, they have been reconditioned and sold at an enhanced figure. This action has meant that such houses have been rendered satisfactory, and being Owner/occupied do not need the same attention from the Department as rented houses.

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures	..	12
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	76

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 743 houses have been inspected, incurring 121 re-inspections, compared with 706 inspections and 69 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Diseases (including Tuberculosis), and reports thereon have been made.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Diseases was 1,238 as compared with 864 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	23
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	3
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	5
Size Making	..	..	..	..	—
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	5
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	30
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	5

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily, and in no instance where any minor alteration or improvement has been suggested has there been anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

Fish Friers :—

Number on Register	115
Number discontinued during the year ..	4
Number registered during the year	—
Number of inspections made	569
Number of notices to limewash	31
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	46

This trade is now registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

It was intended to take action against one proprietor (a coloured person) by the cancellation of the registration, on account of his unwillingness to comply with the instructions regarding cleanliness and general requirements regarding hygiene. This action was forestalled by the sale of the business to another person who rendered the premises in a cleanly condition and in complianace with the Department's requirements.

It is extremely difficult to impress upon some coloured persons the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness in dealing with foodstuffs. This is primarily due to their lower standards of living, and secondly to the difficulty of the normal official not being able to converse in Asiatic languages.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A whole-time Rodent Officer with an assistant carry out the duties required by the above Act, and the following tables show the results of their labours during the last 5 years :—

Official Rodent Officers.					Rat Clubs.		
Year.	Visits.	Baits Laid.	Rats Killed.	Mice Killed.	Visits.	Rats Killed.	Mice Killed.
1947	2,598	1,466	3,733	459	108	570	..
1948	2,316	921	2,867	1,077	82	462	..
1949	1,845	4,274	1,670	1,667	71	711	..
1950	2,233	3,256	1,393	2,010	61	612	..
1951	2,043	2,355	1,723	1,454	81	632	..

Eradication of rats and mice at dwelling houses is executed free of charge. Business premises are charged with the cost of the work.

Trapping and the use of rat varnish are generally the methods employed in dwelling houses and business premises where food is stored. Such methods give visual evidence, whereas although the use of poison baiting will eliminate the pests, complainants do not like the use of poisons as they are afraid the carcasses will be left to decompose, and thus cause unpleasant odours. A further prejudice is that children or animals may eat some of the bait. The normal Ministry's method of pre-baiting and poison baiting is followed at premises not storing foodstuffs likely to be contaminated. Where there has been a rat infestation, 3—3½ months after the initial treatment a further prebaiting takes place. "Takes" are noted, and further action follows. In considering the life history of the rat this method commends itself. Wherever necessary, owners or occupiers are expected to "Rat proof" the premises against further invasion.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 13 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 11 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 23 visits were paid during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

Hairdressers :

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	119
Number discontinued during the year	..	..			3
Number registered during the year	..	..			4
Number of change of occupiers	..	..	..		3
Number of inspections made	..	..	..		128
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..		8

In all cases where a new business has been established, wash-hand basins with properly trapped waste discharge pipes to external gully have been provided, together with an adequate hot water supply, and also approved containers for waste material, including hair.

Shops within the Borough.

Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	90
Boot and Shoe Dealers	..	..	..	32
Boot and Shoe Repairers	..	..	..	50
Butchers	..	..	..	136
Cars and Garages	..	..	..	41
Coal Dealers	..	..	..	58
Cycles	..	..	..	28
Chemists	..	..	..	45
Dairies	..	..	..	14
Departmental Stores	..	..	..	11
Drapers	..	..	..	67
Entertainments	..	..	..	13
Fish Friers	..	..	..	115
Fishmongers	..	..	..	37
Fruiterers	..	..	..	91
Furniture	..	..	..	40
General	..	..	..	341
Glass and Fancy Goods	..	..	..	21
Grocers	..	..	..	186
Hairdressers (Ladies)	..	..	..	63
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	56
Ironmongers	..	..	..	41
Jewellers	..	..	..	25
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	66
Outfitters (Ladies)	..	..	..	30
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	22
News-Agents and Tobacconists	..	..	..	115
Paints and Paper	..	..	..	28
Radio and Electrical	..	..	..	47
Restaurants	..	..	..	56
Sweets	..	..	..	63
Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	77
Tailors	..	..	..	25
Soft Furniture	..	..	..	32
Sports Outfitters	..	..	..	3
Total				2,165
				<hr/>
Number of Visits	..	..	..	3,111
Number of Patrols	..	..	..	23
New Shops Opened	..	..	..	218
Shops Closed down	..	..	..	214

Additional Sanitary and Washing Accommodation has been provided in 77 instances.

RETAIL STALLS :—	No. Stalls.	No. Days Open.
	—	—
(a) Street Traders ..	49	6
(b) Open Air Markets	140	2

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites, as such, in Middlesbrough.

Verminous Premises.

Number of Inspections	740
Number of Premises defested by the Department	266
Warning letters sent to tenants	38
Warning letters sent to owners	10
Reports to Medical Officer of Health	10
Reports to Housing Department	7
Other letters sent	12

Houses Defested by Department.

Ants	Dwellinghouses	17
	Other premises	—
Bed Bugs	Dwellinghouses	165
	Other premises	2
Cockroaches	Dwellinghouses	57
	Other premises	9
Crickets	Dwellinghouses	—
	Other premises	1
Fleas	Dwellinghouses	12
	Other premises	—
Moths	Dwellinghouses	1
	Other premises	—
Woodlice	Dwellinghouses	1
	Other premises	1

The defestation of Corporation owned property is carried out by the Housing Department.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 551 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	43	17
Joiners and Undertakers.. ..	47	3
Printers	13	2
Motor Engineers	57	3
Boot Repairs	21	—
Tailoring, etc.	17	3
Mantle Alterations, etc. ..	10	15
Upholstery	8	7
Cabinet Makers	6	3
General Engineering	57	11
Electrical Engineering	13	2
Sugar Boiling	3	3
Laundries	9	—
Monumental Masons	3	1
Miscellaneous	143	31
Totals	450	101

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 1,005

On the whole, the Factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no legal proceedings were instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

**NOTICES RECEIVED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR
OF FACTORIES :—**

Removed from Register	26
Change of Business	23
New Premises	22
Sanitary Defects, etc.	13

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT :— 122

(Concerning the following Defects)

General Cleanliness	41
Overcrowding	1
Drainage of Floors	—

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

(a) Insufficient	4
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	19
(c) Inadequately ventilated	1
(d) Not separate for sexes	—
(e) Cleanliness	46
General Defects	27
Miscellaneous	12

N.B.—The whole of the nuisances were remedied with the exception of 19 items.

The responsibility for issuing the Fire Certificates is that of the Fire Brigade. 10 Certificates were issued.

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

21 Lists of Out-Workers (or Home-Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 21 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	42
Number of Employers	21
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	16
Number of Out-workers—1st half of year ..	32
Number of Out-workers—2nd half of year ..	29

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

At the commencement of the operation of the Act on 1st November, 1951, 8 premises were registered.

15 samples were procured under the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912/28, and were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness required.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Number of samples taken	8
Number Official	—
Number Unofficial	8
Number Conformed to Standard ..	8

The results were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.
Poisons Rules, 1935.**

63 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are now registered—a decrease of 3 during the year.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store same upon the floor of the shop.

An inspection was made at each of the premises during the year.

Smoke, Grit and Fume Nuisances.

The Tees-side Committee of the Northern Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society continued its regular meetings with the Sanitary Inspectors of the various Authorities acting as a Technical Committee. The interchange of opinions on the numerous aspects of fuel saving and smoke pollution are extremely helpful to all concerned.

In my report for 1950, mention was made of fuel saving at a laundry. After 12 months working with underfeed stoking, it was found that the fuel saving was 47.5% in comparison with other years, and a financial saving of £975. Allied with this saving was the fact that smoke emissions were practically eliminated.

In order to assess the amount of soot and dust deposited on the town, ten deposit gauges are installed and sited at strategic points—six in the industrial belt along the north side of the town, and four in the non-industrial zones. The following tables give the findings :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.
DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1951.

MONTH.	STOCKTON ROAD						GAS WORKS, CANNON STREET						ELECTRICITY WORKS, SNOWDON ROAD					
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	0.27	7.70	11.68	1.50	..	..	0.27	9.49	5.34	4.41	..	..	0.30	15.56	7.07	4.39	..
MAY	3.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.94	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	4.14	..	..	..	..	..	2.99	..	..	..	..	..	5.73	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	2.03	0.13	7.98	7.27	2.14	..	2.82	0.27	11.25	4.48	3.82	..	4.66	0.27	13.37	7.78	4.69	..
AUGUST	1.87	..	..	..	..	..	2.56	..	..	..	..	..	4.02	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	1.67	..	..	..	..	..	2.19	..	..	..	..	..	3.69	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	1.30	0.20	4.80	3.47	2.80	..	2.29	0.20	7.57	3.95	4.02	..	4.12	0.27	8.45	4.69	2.72	..
NOVEMBER	1.77	..	..	..	..	..	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	4.32	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..	..	2.15	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE	2.15	0.20	6.83	7.47	2.15	..	2.14	0.25	9.44	4.59	4.08	..	4.58	0.28	12.46	6.51	3.73	..
MILLBROOK AVENUE																		
SOUTH BANK ROAD																		
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	0.51	12.56	8.97	4.20	..	30.48	0.53	21.13	7.30	4.32	..	3.85	0.23	10.09	3.65	2.16	..
MAY	5.99	..	..	..	..	..	14.66	..	..	..	..	..	6.27	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	5.08	..	..	..	..	..	7.17	0.20	15.15	7.20	3.07	..	2.66	0.13	8.60	4.05	1.96	..
JULY	2.67	0.17	7.52	7.55	3.83	..	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	3.42	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	2.17	..	..	..	..	..	4.59	..	..	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	6.54	0.30	11.89	5.28	2.77	..	1.18	0.20	5.41	2.22	1.63	..
OCTOBER	3.01	0.24	8.90	7.01	3.86	..	4.75	..	..	..	..	..	1.38	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	3.62	..	..	..	..	..	1.22	..	..	..	..	..	2.09	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	1.39	..	..	..	..	..	9.02	0.34	16.06	6.59	3.39	0.791	2.92	0.19	8.03	3.31	1.92	..
AVERAGE	3.33	0.31	9.66	7.84	3.96	..	9.02	0.34	16.06	6.59	3.39	0.791	2.92	0.19	8.03	3.31	1.92	..
SPECIAL SCHOOL, ROMAN ROAD																		
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	0.33	7.24	2.87	2.30	..	2.32	0.20	4.31	1.53	1.99	..	3.10	0.13	6.57	3.84	1.85	..
MAY	4.37	..	..	..	..	..	2.52	..	..	..	..	..	2.90	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	3.24	..	..	..	..	..	1.36	0.17	3.88	4.84	2.09	..	2.16	0.17	6.97	6.84	1.95	..
JULY	1.53	0.23	5.64	3.10	2.40	0.49	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	0.44	..	..	..	..	..	1.11	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	0.77	..	..	..	..	..	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	0.91	0.24	3.64	3.13	1.15	..
OCTOBER	1.37	0.37	3.40	0.97	0.83	1.30	0.27	0.17	1.42	0.60	1.19	..	0.98	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	1.03	..	..	..	..	1.25	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	0.77	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	0.37	..	..	..	..	0.52	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	0.77	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE	1.76	0.31	5.43	2.31	1.84	0.791	1.01	0.18	3.20	2.32	1.76	..	1.68	0.18	5.73	4.60	1.65	..
PARKSIDE NURSERY, PARK LANE																		
MONTH.																		
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.59	12.71	5.52	3.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.05	0.26	24.04	6.28	3.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.63	0.23	2.74	1.45	1.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.48	0.36	13.16	4.42	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY.

ITEM	Industrial Area	Non-Industrial Area	Whole Town
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.02	2.73	3.51
TARRY MATTER	2.60	2.60	2.60
ASH	10.43	6.88	9.00
COMB. MATTER	6.05	3.41	4.99
SULPHATE AS SO ₄	3.21	1.94	2.69
SO ₃ GAUGES	0.791	0.791	0.791

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1951.

MONTH.	STOCKTON ROAD					GAS WORKS, CANNON STREET					ELECTRICITY WORKS, SNOWDON ROAD				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
	1.08	4.0	4.87	2.80	7.67	1.43	4.4	5.48	4.98	10.46	1.57	4.0	9.99	8.11	18.10
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	0.83	6.0	17.15	6.41	23.56	1.64	5.0	12.41	9.36	21.77	1.97	5.5	18.03	11.73	29.76
MARCH	2.40	4.8	20.52	8.41	28.93	2.92	5.3	15.20	13.13	30.33	3.11	6.3	28.73	28.96	57.69
APRIL	0.44	6.8	19.65	4.54	24.19	0.97	6.5	15.10	13.24	28.34	1.09	7.0	22.93	18.57	41.50
MAY	3.21	4.0	25.85	7.87	33.72	..	..	..	..	..	3.98	6.1	26.18	30.37	56.55
JUNE	1.29	6.0	25.49	7.62	33.11	0.85	6.3	14.14	7.33	21.47	1.23	5.7	23.40	9.43	32.83
JULY	1.25	4.6	15.38	7.27	22.65	1.75	7.0	16.00	11.35	27.35	1.64	6.3	21.42	11.87	33.29
AUGUST	4.02	5.2	14.91	7.81	22.72	4.67	6.2	15.37	13.28	28.65	4.01	4.1	17.93	16.73	34.66
SEPTEMBER	1.55	5.3	11.58	7.04	18.62	1.80	5.8	22.77	11.35	34.12	1.55	5.4	17.87	8.88	26.75
OCTOBER	0.87	5.0	8.47	7.61	16.08	1.08	5.0	11.72	13.11	24.83	0.94	5.0	13.41	7.61	21.02
NOVEMBER	3.61	5.5	11.68	6.97	18.65	3.91	5.1	12.94	23.47	36.41	3.73	5.5	21.18	15.49	36.67
DECEMBER	2.37	5.1	6.87	6.54	13.41	2.92	5.6	7.70	13.14	20.84	2.72	5.6	13.61	15.59	29.20
AVERAGE Do.	1.91	5.19	15.20	6.74	21.94	1.99	5.18	12.40	11.31	23.71	2.29	5.54	19.56	15.28	34.84
Do.	2.16	5.63	18.08	7.38	25.46	2.04	6.07	13.49	8.89	22.38	2.42	5.91	21.04	11.85	32.89

MILLBROOK AVENUE, B.F.EST.

SOUTH BANK ROAD

SADLER'S COMPOUND :
(CARGO FLEET ROAD

MONTH	THE GABLES, MARTON ROAD					ACKLAM HALL SCHOOL					SPECIAL SCHOOL, ROMAN ROAD				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
	1.41	4.0	7.28	8.41	15.69	1.25	5.3	4.92	6.93	11.85	1.45	4.2	5.51	4.31	9.82
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	1.67	4.5	15.41	9.11	23.52	1.66	6.0	25.43	9.67	35.10	1.82	6.0	11.75	6.37	18.12
MARCH	3.14	4.0	28.65	18.69	47.34	3.34	6.3	37.11	42.51	49.62	3.19	6.1	16.79	12.38	29.17
APRIL	0.85	5.5	22.04	10.63	32.67	0.89	6.8	28.96	9.83	38.79	1.23	6.6	13.97	10.19	24.16
MAY	4.36	6.2	33.18	20.32	53.50	4.27	6.5	65.35	12.15	77.50	4.02	6.3	17.69	15.10	32.79
JUNE	1.14	6.0	30.07	11.65	41.72	1.25	6.8	41.97	13.08	55.05	1.53	6.0	56.69	6.54	63.23
JULY	1.01	5.1	15.24	9.45	24.69	1.87	6.9	22.55	9.91	32.46	1.94	6.4	12.78	7.77	20.55
AUGUST	2.80	4.0	14.02	7.25	21.27	4.18	5.3	11.56	10.83	22.39	4.36	5.5	13.01	14.11	27.12
SEPTEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	1.71	5.3	16.44	7.43	23.87	1.80	5.5	9.89	5.08	14.97
OCTOBER	0.88	5.1	16.15	13.07	29.22	0.79	5.2	17.47	8.72	26.19	0.78	4.0	7.83	5.81	13.64
NOVEMBER	3.76	4.0	19.71	7.35	27.06	3.84	5.5	15.45	13.54	28.99	3.91	5.0	7.97	8.76	16.73
DECEMBER	2.74	4.6	9.04	6.84	15.88	2.45	5.0	6.08	10.34	16.42	2.59	5.4	6.80	13.71	20.51
AVERAGE Do.	2.16	4.82	19.16	11.16	30.32	2.29	5.91	24.44	10.41	34.85	2.38	5.58	15.06	9.18	24.24
Do.	2.24	5.45	21.68	12.29	33.97	2.41	6.43	32.26	13.15	45.41	2.19	6.42	23.33	7.44	30.77

PARKSIDE NURSERY :
PARK LANE

MONTH	THE GABLES, MARTON ROAD					ACKLAM HALL SCHOOL					SPECIAL SCHOOL, ROMAN ROAD				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
	1.34	4.0	3.14	3.14	6.28	1.22	5.2	2.42	2.06	4.48	1.43	4.0	6.47	3.34	9.81
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	1.78	5.8	8.21	9.91	18.12	1.66	6.0	5.18	5.38	10.56	1.72	5.5	11.35	6.91	18.26
MARCH	3.15	6.2	14.34	15.05	29.39	2.84	6.2	6.07	7.37	13.41	3.00	6.2	13.68	9.30	22.98
APRIL	1.05	6.8	10.44	9.54	19.98	1.04	7.0	6.04	8.03	14.07	1.12	6.5	10.54	6.97	17.51
MAY	4.26	5.8	14.88	15.98	30.86	4.02	6.0	10.52	7.80	18.32	4.22	5.2	15.63	8.73	24.36
JUNE	1.33	6.0	13.74	7.74	21.48	1.57	5.7	10.65	4.28	14.93	1.49	6.2	17.55	5.02	22.57
JULY	1.72	7.0	8.97	8.71	17.68	1.87	6.3	8.89	7.73	16.62	1.75	6.2	13.98	6.51	20.79
AUGUST	4.71	5.8	6.74	15.85	22.59	4.53	6.8	5.08	8.80	13.88	4.42	5.1	10.17	8.59	18.76
SEPTEMBER	1.69	5.0	5.64	4.20	9.84	1.77	5.6	2.92	7.73	10.65	1.70	6.0	9.94	7.48	17.42
OCTOBER	0.76	4.5	4.74	4.84	9.58	0.86	5.0	2.19	5.01	7.20	0.92	4.5	7.01	3.91	10.92
NOVEMBER	3.66	5.0	6.17	15.65	21.82	3.95	5.5	3.29	29.15	23.44	3.64	4.0	11.93	7.51	19.44
DECEMBER	2.46	5.9	3.94	15.41	19.35	2.54	5.4	1.63	7.83	9.46	2.81	5.1	6.74	7.45	14.19
AVERAGE Do.	2.33	5.65	8.41	10.50	18.91	2.32	5.89	5.41	7.68	13.09	2.35	5.37	11.25	6.83	18.08
Do.	2.40	5.99	10.14	7.42	17.56	2.44	6.16	6.16	5.55	11.71	2.51	5.94	14.50	7.54	22.04

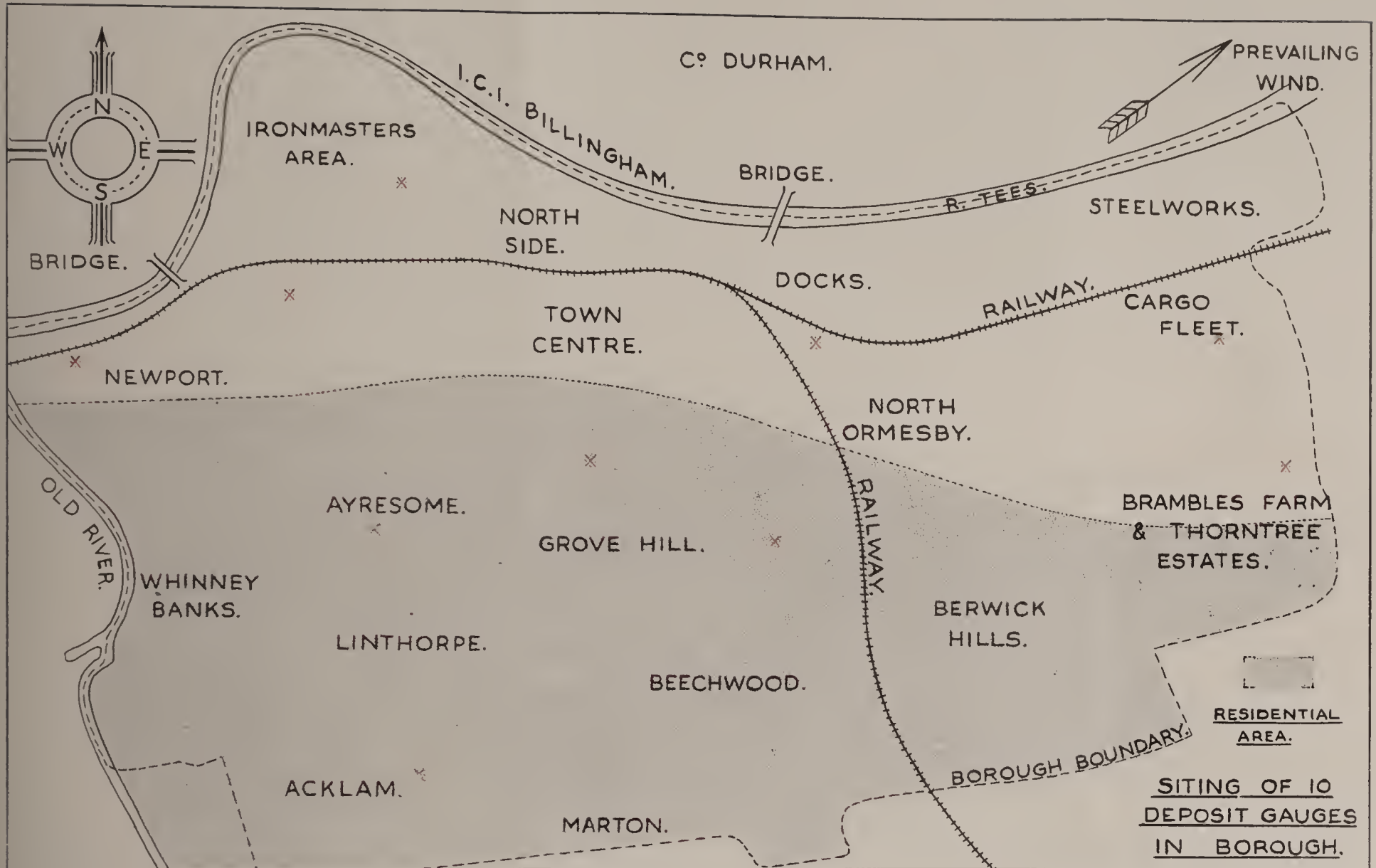
WIND RECORDS. (Expressed in hours)

MONTH	PARKSIDE NURSERY : PARK LANE					WIND RECORDS. (Expressed in hours)					WIND RECORDS. (Expressed in hours)				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
	1.52	5.2	5.05	4.52	9.57	8.5	4.0	..	30.5	151.5	307.0	56.5	68.0	75.0	43.0
JANUARY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	1.84	6.0	13.24	6.17	19.41	30.5	44.0	2.5	77.0	110.0	286.5	27.5	53.0	16.0	25.0
MARCH	3.35	6.3	22.52	17.34	39.86	44.5	143.5	9.0	41.0	50.0	113.5	55.5	121.0	54.0	112.0
APRIL	1.30	6.9	18.82	10.40	29.22	19.5	48.0	..	7.0	21.5	211.0	60.0	79.0	9.0	265.0
MAY	4.59	4.5	22.68	16.05	38.73	242.5	275.0	36.0	45.0	9.0	45.0	7.5	63.0	21.0	..
JUNE	1.53	6.0	23.58	10.10	33.68	86.0	226.0	10.5	9.0	7.5	238.5	21.0	61.5	60.0	..
JULY	1.63	7.0	30.58	8.45	39.03	40.0	71.0	7.0	10.5	29.5	389.5	72.0	65.0	56.5	3.0
AUGUST	4.74	6.5	24.90	14.73	39.63	45.5	46.5	0.5	18.0	107.0	378.5	44.0	57.0	47.0	..
SEPTEMBER	1.94	6.1	20.27	12.71	32.98	39.5	72.0	31.5	40.0	105.0	264.5	30.0	26.5	102.0	9.0
OCTOBER	0.90	4.8	4.42	4.75	9.17	18.5	59.5	46.5	117.5	37.5	237.5	11.0	46.5	118.5	51.0
NOVEMBER	3.93	4.5	5.28	12.42	17.70	17.5	65.5	31.5	85.5	138.5	236.0	68.0	41.0	36.5	..
DECEMBER	3.01	6.0	7.53	11.69	19.22	..	..	..	10.5	71.0	555.0	38.5	32.0	37.0	..
AVERAGE Do.	2.52	5.82	16.57	10.78	27.35	49.38	87.92	14.58	40.96	69.83	271.87	40.96	59.46	52.71	42.33
Do.	2.61	6.0	15.58	8.62	24.20	67.88	66.17	3.37	80.26	140.67	228.94	34.55	69.33	10.23	31.90

REFERENCES.

A	..	Rainfall in inches.
B	..	pH Value.
C	..	Insoluble Solids
D	..	Soluble Solids
E	..	Total Solids
}		
Tons per Square Mile.		
pH Value	..	Expresses degrees of acidity or alkalinity of water.
Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by coal tar, phenols, etc.)		
Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammoniac).		

Average Deposit over Town : 24.73 tons per sq. mile (26.63)
Average (6 gauges) Industrial Area : 28.32 tons per sq. mile (31.81)
Average (4 gauges) Non-Industrial Area : 19.36 tons per sq. mile (18.88)
Figures in brackets are comparable figures for the period April to December, 1950.



A glance at the tables, the siting of the gauges, and the prevailing wind, tend to show how fortunate are the town's inhabitants in the siting of the works along the river bank. Any variation of the wind to the North or North-east abundantly proves this statement, as there is a corresponding increase in the amount of deposit in the gauges.

During the year, an assessment of Ferric Oxide (Fe_2O_3) in the gauges was obtained. In one gauge situated within half a mile of an iron and steel works, almost as much as 50% of the deposit was Ferric Oxide. Such evidence tends to pose the question :—“ Is the time opportune to ask for a revision of the exemption clauses of the Public Health Act ? ”

Social Clubs

Number on Register	..	..	..	56
Number of premises registered			..	8
Number of premises discontinued			..	—
Number of inspections	..	..	..	85

The whole of the clubs have been visited and special attention has been paid to the sanitary accommodation and general cleanliness. In all cases the co-operation of the persons responsible has been received when defects have been noted.

Public Mortuary.

One body was removed during the year to the Mortuary, which is situated at the Borough Engineer's Yard in Commercial Street.

SECTION E.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by the Local Authority	..	790
2. Erected by Other Persons	..	46
3. Houses Demolished	..	3

The Ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Park Ward	..	24
Thorntree Ward	..	253
Whinney Banks Ward	..	14
Acklam Ward	..	67
Gresham Ward	..	1
Tollesby Ward	..	462
Ayresome Ward	..	15
Total	..	836

Housing Statistics :—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

1.(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 8,168

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 26,371

2.(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. 851

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1,189

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. 806

4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. 6,659

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3,470
---	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	45
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,144
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2,358
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.. .. .	..	—
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	..	..	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	..	..	—
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	..	—
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. .. .	..	—
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	..	..	—
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	..	—
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	.. .. .	..	—

Of the 851 houses listed under Housing Statistics 2 (a), 806 houses were surveyed for the purpose of inclusion in the Development Plan submitted by the Borough Engineer, to the Council. These houses are considered to be unfit for habitation as being sub-standard and past their economic life.

New houses are allocated on a points basis. This system appears to work very smoothly, but from time to time alterations and additions to the system are made.

A survey of two roomed houses and three roomed (where one bedroom is below the statutory superficial area of 50 sq. feet) was carried out in order to assess the degree of overcrowding, with a view to the possibility of extending the point scheme to applicants from such premises. Of the two roomed houses (350) 26.3% and three roomed houses (271) 40.9% were statutorily overcrowded. Where applicants are not overcrowded they do not come within the points scheme.

All these houses were found generally to be sub-standard as to density ; absence of amenities and sanitary defects. These houses will ultimately be dealt with under the proposed development plan which was recently approved in principle, but such action will take a considerable time to fructify, and until those without a home of their own are satisfactorily housed, the occupants of sub-standard houses must continue to inhabit such premises which are not satisfactory. In the meantime, the problem of keeping such houses in a reasonable state of repair continues to be a financial burden on the owners. To render such houses in all respects fit for habitation, would entail an expenditure outside the scope of the Housing Act, i.e. greater than 50% of their ultimate value.

Overcrowding.

During the year, 9 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.

During the year 11 certificates of disrepair were issued by the Town Clerk's Department.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	51
Number of Inspections	61
Number registered during year	2
Number discontinued during year	5
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	9

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are forwarded annually to the responsible occupiers of all houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	5
Number of Keepers	5
Number of Inspections	74
Average Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	249
Number registered during the year	—
Number closed or discontinued	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	2

Squatters Camps.

During August, 1946, two Anti-Aircraft Sites were occupied by squatters, comprising 78 families.

When families become entitled to a Corporation House under the "Points Scheme", they are re-housed. At the end of the year the number of families in occupation was 6.

One site ceased to be used.

SECTION F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

421 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 358 or 85.04% were found to be clean, and 63 or 14.96% dirty.

Summary.

Grade.	Number Taken.	%	Number Clean.	%	Number Dirty.	%
TT (Certified)	106	25.18	100	94.34	6	5.66
Tuberculin Tested	294	69.83	240	81.63	54	18.37
Accredited	9	2.14	6	66.67	3	33.33
Ungraded	12	2.85	12	100.00	—	—
Total ..	421	100.00%	358	—	63	—

Samples were found to be Clean as follows :—

On 1st Test	319
On 2nd Test	31
On 3rd Test	8
Total	358

	No. of Producers.	No. of Samples.	No. Clean.	No. Dirty.
Inside the Borough ..	9	49	44	5
Outside the Borough ..	75	372	314	58
Total ..	84	421	358	63

Analysis of Dirty Samples :—

			Winter	Summer	Total
			—	—	—
Decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	..	..	..	4	4
„ „ 1 „	..	2	5	7	
„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	4	1	5	
„ „ 2 „	..	2	3	5	
„ „ $2\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ 3 „	..	3	4	7	
„ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	1	7	8	
„ „ 4 „	..	2	8	10	
„ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	2	4	6	
„ „ 5 „	..	6	..	6	
„ „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	5	..	5	
Total	..	27	36	63	

Of the number of Graded Milks dirty, 58 samples were from outside the Borough, having been procured from 40 producers. Notification of the results was given to the County Health Inspector.

From 33 farms outside the Borough, and 4 farms inside the Borough, a total of 183 samples were procured and in every case the milk was clean.

Rinse Samples.

33 Rinse samples were procured during the year, of pint bottles after sterilization by mechanical means and by hand washing. 30—procured from 4 mechanical bottle sterilizers had counts varying from 9 to 5,600. The average was 1,193. In each case the sterilization was found to be satisfactory.

3 were procured from 1 dairy where hand sterilization is done, and the average count was 10,000 per bottle. Advice has been given, and further samples will be procured.

Pasteurised Milks.

Bacteriological Tests	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	101	98	3
T. T. Pasteurised	71	67	4
Total ..	172	165	7

5 samples not satisfactory on account of insufficient pasteurisation. 2 samples failed Methylene Blue Test within the specified period.

The 5 samples which were insufficiently pasteurised were also tested Biologically, and proved to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

Sterilized Milks.

Bacteriological Tests	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
—	—	—	—
	24	24	..

The whole of the Sterilized Milk sold within the Borough is produced within the Borough.

Biological Examination of Milk.

(a) Tubercle Bacilli.

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli.
—		—	—	—
T.T. (Certified)	..	30	30	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	..	4	4	—
Tuberculin Tested	..	62	62	—
Accredited	.. ..	2	2	—
Ungraded	.. ..	8	8	—
Total	..	106	106	—

(b) Brucella Abortus.

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Brucella Abortus.	Number containing Brucella Abortus.
—		—	—	—
T.T. (Certified)	..	11	8	3
Tuberculin Tested	..	21	19	2
Ungraded	.. ..	6	2	4
Total	..	38	29	9

The following table shews the number of samples submitted for Biological Examination which were returned as "Positive" for Tubercle Bacilli during the past five years:—

1947	..	..	..	..	2
1948	..	..	..	..	—
1949	..	..	..	..	1
1950	..	..	..	..	—
1951	..	..	..	..	—

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations (concerning 224 establishments from which milk is sold) :—

1. Dealers (Pasteurisers)	4
2. Dealers (Sterilisers)	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	106
4. Sterilised (Dealers)	167
5. Pasteurised Dealer (Supplementary)	1
Total	<u>279</u>

These licences are renewable on the 1st January each year.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations :—

1. Accredited (Dealers)	1
2. Tuberculin Tested (Dealers) ..	23
Total	<u>24</u>

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

There are 12 Distributors registered under Part III (2) of the above Regulations.

Purveyors of Milk.

BOTTLED MILK :

	1950	1951
(1) Accredited Milk	1	1
(2) Pasteurised Milk	103	106
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk	21	23
(4) Sterilised Milk	67	167
	<u>192</u>	<u>297</u>

The following table shows the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last five years and submitted for Chemical Analysis :—

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Average Fat content.
1947	89	3.37%
1948	89	3.42%
1949	68	3.55%
1950	101	3.41%
1951	141	3.52%

With the exception of three small dairies, the whole of the Milk for the Borough is supplied by three large dairies, with the result that the Milk is "Mixed", thus shewing a high average fat content.

The yearly quantities of milk dealt with in the Borough are as follows :—

	Gallons.
Tuberculin Tested	348,940
T. T. (Pasteurised)	295,650
Accredited	23,360
Pasteurised	4,735,300
Sterilised	164,250
Total	5,567,500

180,200 gallons of Pasteurised Milk, included in the above, are supplied to schools and school kitchens, etc.

93.31% of all milk consumed is Heat Treated.

Ice Cream Producers and Dealers.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, makes it obligatory upon all persons dealing with Ice Cream to be registered; the number on the register being :—

Producers	31
Dealers	352

During the year, 47 Certificates were issued, being 34 new Dealers, 13 changes of Proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

The results of the analysis of all samples procured, were forwarded to Manufacturers. Prior to "Follow-up" samples being procured, interviews with manufacturers and visits to premises were made, including an enquiry into methods and inspection of equipment. As a result, a considerable improvement was obtained, as a glance at the following tables will prove.

Ice Cream Sampling :

Bacteriological Examination.

94 samples of Ice Cream were procured from 32 Producers, 75 were found to be satisfactory and 19 unsatisfactory as indicated in the following tables :—

Table 1. Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples.

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	—	—	—	—	—
4 — 2½	2	2	—	—	—
2 — 0	1	—	—	1	—

It was not possible to procure further samples to follow-up the Sample which was returned as Grade 3.

Table 2. Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples.

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	55	55	—	—	—
4 — 2½	7	—	7	—	—
2 — 0	11	—	—	6	5

Table 3. Results of "Follow-up" Samples of those returned as Grades 3 and 4 in Table 2.

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours.)	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	7	7	—	—	—
4 — 2½	4	—	4	—	—
2 — 0	7	—	—	3	4

Table 4. Summary. Results of all Samples Taken.

No.	Provisional Grading.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
94	64	11	10	9

Table 5. Shewing Results of Samples taken which were produced inside and outside the Borough.

Where Produced.	Producers.	No.	Provisional Grading.			
			1.	2.	3.	4.
Outside Borough ..	7	24	22	2	—	—
Inside Borough ..	25	70	42	9	10	9
Total ..	32	94	64	11	10	9

There has been a considerable improvement during 1951 as the following table indicates :—

	1950	1951
Samples Taken	87	94
Grade 1—2	52	75
Grade 3—4	35	19

In no case has any of the 32 producers from whom the samples were procured, produced Ice-Cream which constantly fell into Grades 3 or 4 ; all having attained at least one Grade 2 during the year.

Again it has been the principle to concentrate on those producers who were producing Ice-Cream the results of which fell in Grades 3 and 4, rather than on those producing a more satisfactory product. It would appear that the constant supervision is having the desired effect.

Ice-Cream Chemical Analysis.

104 samples of Ice-Cream were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Analysis, and the results varied from 1.04% to 17.60% Fat Content.

79 samples were above the 2.5% or 5% standard required by the Ministry of Food, and 25 samples below that standard.

Of the 25 unsatisfactory samples (these were from 11 producers) 16 were informal samples, and 9 were "Follow-Up" formal samples. All the formal samples being deficient, Legal Proceedings were instituted against the 9 producers and fines inflicted in each case. (See Magisterial Proceedings, Pages 104 and 105.)

In one further case, the informal sample proving deficient, a "Follow-up" sample was not procured because the producer had discontinued manufacturing, and a warning letter was sent accordingly.

In three further cases, after the informal samples proved to be deficient, the "Follow-up" Formal Samples were found to be Genuine. The original deficiency in each case was very small, and suitable warning letters were sent to the producers.

The average Fat Content of the 104 samples procured was 7.439% compared with 5.573% last year, and 4.803% in 1949.

Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are now 66 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
	—	—
December, 1920	39	3
December, 1951	23	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections (At two Slaughterhouses—see Public Health (Meat) Regulations.) ..	1,351	
Number of Notices to Limewash ..	—	
Number of Notices to provide refuse receptacles	—	
Number of notifications of change of occupier	—	
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc. ..	—	

Public Slaughterhouse.

The premises used as the Public Slaughterhouse, originally a warehouse, were purchased in 1890 and converted. The premises consist of a main slaughtering hall with hunger houses on each side with a separate building for pig slaughtering adjacent to which is a steam boiler which provides water for scalding pigs and for general cleansing. Prior to the war, the premises although outdated, gave adequate accommodation for the number of animals to be slaughtered, as in addition, 25 private slaughterhouses were registered or licensed. With the advent of food rationing, this Public Slaughterhouse and that of the Co-operative Society were used by the Ministry of Food, and serve an area with a population of 300,000 approximately.

Since 1940, the Public Slaughterhouse has never been capable of properly accommodating the animals or dressed carcasses. The lairage accommodation was inadequate, and the Ministry of Food arranged for new lairage to be installed. This new lairage is capable of accommodating 160 head of cattle with feeding racks and water laid on. The hanging accommodation for dressed carcasses is antiquated. There is no cold store or properly equipped condemned meat locker. With the exception of a meal room, there is no accommodation for slaughtermen. Application to erect a new abattoir has been sought from the Ministry of Food, who replied that the overall policy for the erection of new slaughter houses has not yet been established.

As the headage rates for animals killed does not make the slaughterhouse self-supporting, an application for increased rates was made. The Ministry did not agree to the proposal, but arranged to re-imburse the Council for 90% of any loss in any one year. Such arrangement has meant that the Council have agreed to certain improvements such as motorised hoists being installed. The Council will install the hoists, and the Ministry the motorisation and electrical equipment.

Manufacture of Foodstuffs.

All premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation of Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Meat (including Sausages) are registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The total number of such premises on the register is 116.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Ministry of Food took over the slaughtering and allocation of all animals slaughtered, on the 15th January, 1940.

The Public Abattoir and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road are used; a qualified Inspector is employed upon inspection at each of these premises.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

Species				Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Bulls	..	..	..	192	188
Bullocks	..	..	..	3,219	1,515
Cows	..	..	..	1,458	1,503
Heifers	..	..	..	2,840	1,699
Calves	..	..	..	5,985	3,306
Sheep	..	..	..	20,521	13,795
Pigs	..	..	..	1,646	2,027
Goats	..	..	..	—	—
				35,861	24,033

Total Slaughtered :— 59,894.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

		Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Number killed	..	9,653	2,961	9,291	34,316	3,673	—
Number inspected	..	9,653	2,961	9,291	34,316	3,673	—
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis.							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	7	48	62	57	24	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	7,197	960	71	2,501	417	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with conditions and diseases other than Tuberculosis		74.63	34.04	1.43	7.45	12.01	—
Tuberculosis Only.							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	16	101	31	—	9	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	657	1,391	7	—	112	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	..	6.97	50.39	0.41	—	3.29	—

Of the 59,894 animals slaughtered, 46,226 or 77.18% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease and conditions of any nature ; 2,324 or 3.88% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 11,344 or 18.94% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

Particulars of Surrenders and Seizures of Unsound Animals and Meat.

Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs.			Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs.		
Year.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Conditions.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Conditions.	Totals.
1947	2,009	6,740	..	..	8,749
1948	1,900	10,753	..	..	12,653
1949	2,205	15,286	..	..	17,491
1950	2,103	14,338	..	..	16,441
1951	2,324	11,344	..	..	13,668

Year		Whole Carcasses affected.	Part Carcasses affected.	Organs only affected.
1947	..	234	237	8,278
1948	..	205	313	12,135
1949	..	368	387	16,736
1950	..	340	470	15,631
1951	..	355	537	12,776

Surrenders and Seizures of Food.

Whenever beasts and calves are found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, notification is given to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector. The notification of calves with Congenital Tuberculosis gives the Veterinary Inspector the opportunity of attempting to trace the Dam. This has been possible on numerous occasions, and the dam in question has been dealt with.

Below is a list of Food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered and destroyed :—

Species.	Affected with Tuberculosis.			Affected with other Diseases and Conditions.			Total.		
	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.
Beasts ..	117	3,898	13	55	1,600	13	172	5,499	12
Pigs	9	138	12	24	127	6	33	266	4
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	—	57	151	7	57	151	7
Calves ..	31	89	6	62	183	9	93	273	1
Beef	—	1,279	6	—	365	13	—	1,645	5
Pork	—	70	5	—	50	3	—	120	8
Mutton ..	—	—	—	—	49	10	—	49	10
Veal	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4
Offal	—	2,092	11	—	6,814	9	—	8,907	6
Fish	—	—	—	—	225	4	—	225	4
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	—	39	10	—	39	10
Canned Food	—	—	—	15,047	1,627	11	15,047	1,627	11
Vegetables ..	—	—	—	—	597	2	—	597	2
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	605	5	—	605	5
Totals ..		7,569	11		12,443	8		20,013	5
		(47.311 Tons)			(77.772 Tons)			(125.083 Tons)	

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 20,013 stones 5 lbs. as compared with 20,918 stones 6 lbs. in 1950 and 24,934 stones 3 lbs. in 1949.

Of the 16,918 stones 1 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 7,569 stones 11 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

During the past five years, the incidence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Animals Slaughtered.		Percentage.
	Number.		
1947	51,539	2,009	3.898
1948	50,850	1,900	3.736
1949	55,013	2,205	4.009
1950	60,902	2,103	3.453
1951	59,894	2,324	3.880

In 1950, 17,452 tins of foodstuffs were found to be unsound. In 1951, the number of tins was reduced to 15,047, but the weight increased from 13,314 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to 22,789 lbs. This is accounted for mainly by 667 tins of hams of varying types and weights, weighing 7,205 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The majority of these hams were imported from European Countries. The pre-war practice of this country was for the majority of hams to be freshly cooked and packed in grease-proof paper and cartons. Storage was of short duration. Canning was not extensively practised. As a result, unsoundness was negligible. Unsoundness of the hams in 1951 was found to be due to insufficient cooking or curing, and nail holes in the tins.

The financial loss in trade of such unsoundness cannot be too highly stressed, when it is known that the certification of such foodstuff is multiplied throughout Local Authorities in this country. If the population and trade of this area is any criterion (and it appears to be so) it might appear to be logical to assume that over 1,000 tons of hams were unsound. From this it can be deduced that given an average price to the consumer of 9/- per lb., over 1 million pounds sterling was involved. Surely there is a lesson in this for European canners. The Government Order restricting importation of tinned hams will considerably ease the position of supplying certificates of unsoundness. The number of certificates of unsoundness of all foodstuffs supplied to shopkeepers during the year was 1,385.

Adulteration of Foodstuffs.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-40.

During the year, 192 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs.

284 informal and 153 formal samples were taken as below, during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

	Informal.	Formal.
Almond Essence ..	1	—
Arrowroot	1	—
Bacon .. .	15	—
Baking Powder ..	6	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	2	—
Boracic Acid	2	—
Boracic Powder ..	1	—
Borax	2	—
Butter	16	—
Camphorated Oil ..	3	—

		Informal.	Formal.
		—	—
Carbonate of Soda	..	1	—
Castor Oil	.. ..	3	—
Cheese	.. ..	16	—
Cocoa	.. ..	4	—
Coconut	.. ..	1	—
Coffee	.. ..	1	—
Crab Meat	.. ..	1	—
Curry Powder	.. ..	2	—
Custard Powder	..	1	—
Epsom Salts	.. ..	3	—
Glauber Salts	.. ..	2	—
Gregory Powder	..	2	—
Ham	.. ..	1	—
Ham, Beef and Other			
Meat Paste	..	1	—
Ice Cream	.. ..	92	12
Iodine	.. ..	2	—
Jam	.. ..	16	—
Lard (Compound)	..	9	—
Lard (Pure)	.. ..	7	—
Margarine	.. ..	16	—
Meat Paste	.. ..	1	—
Milk	.. ..	—	141
Mustard	.. ..	2	—
Parrish's Chemical Food		2	—
Peel (Mixed)	.. ..	2	—
Salad Cream	.. ..	5	—
Sauce	.. ..	8	—
Sugar	.. ..	16	—
Tea	.. ..	15	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream		1	—
Zinc Ointment	..	2	—
		—	—
		284	153
		—	—
Total	..		437

384 samples were returned Genuine, and 53 samples Not Genuine. Of the 53 Not Genuine samples, 25 were concerning Ice-Cream (see Ice-Cream Sampling, Pages 92, 93 and 94). The remaining 28 samples concerned Milk. Legal Proceedings were instituted in the case of 11 samples concerning 4 farmers. (See Magisterial Proceedings, Page 104). Of the remaining 17 samples, 9 were from farmers where the cows were proved to be giving Milk of a low non-fatty solids content; a further 6 concerned extraneous water and were from a farm where the cooler proved

to be defective and the farmer in this case was warned. The remaining 2 were slightly below the standard for non-fatty solids content. Follow-up samples in these latter two cases being found satisfactory, no further action was taken.

Margarine.

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers	..	..	22
Number of Premises Registered	..	..	22

Butter.

There are 3 factories registered for manufacture of Butter.

Public Houses and Hotels.

Number Registered ..	..	..	99
Number of Inspections	..	..	165

The whole of the Public Houses and Hotels have been visited. The Brewery Companies have co-operated and carried out some requirements of the Department with reference to Sanitary Accommodation and the provision of an adequate supply of hot and cold water with trapped sinks. Further alterations and additions to Sanitary Accommodation are to be carried out.

Snack Bars.

Number Registered ..	..	..	15
Number of Inspections	..	..	47

Cafes.

Number Registered	..	..	29
Number of Inspections	..	..	45

All Snack Bars and Cafes have been regularly inspected and the Proprietors when requested to carry out improvements, have co-operated.

Hotel Kitchens.

Number Registered ..	..	..	10
Number of Inspections	..	..	10

Food Shops.

These are regularly inspected, and the Department have insisted on the provision of adequate hot and cold water being at all times available. During the past 4 years, 499 water heaters have been provided. By the provision of these amenities, it is hoped that the shop assistants will make good use of them in order to keep their hands in a cleanly condition at all times.

Training of staff is continuing daily by the Inspectors delegated to inspect all shops and premises where food is prepared or stored. Repetitive inspections do much to keep Proprietors "On their toes" and are a constant reminder to them of their duty to the public. Multiple firms' premises, and the larger food stores give little or no cause for complaint; the Proprietors realise that food can be stored hygienically and particularly without overstocking their counters and display shelves, thus lessening the risk of contamination and easing the work of cleansing. In the "Small Corner Shop" however, there is often overstocking, and foods do not get turned over and inspected as often as is necessary, and there is not the competition to display goods to the best advantage. Cakes which are likely to be contaminated by dust and the breath of customers are displayed without any pretence at protection. This aspect of hygiene is constantly being stressed by the Department. In spite of all shopkeepers may do, I am often appalled at the condition of foodstores in some homes. There is no pretence to cover food against dust or flies. If the public desire to have clean food hygienically handled, it should not be too much to expect of them (the householders) that until food is consumed, it should thus be stored or handled in the home. As it is an instruction to all persons who handle food in business to "wash their hands", it is just as necessary to employ hygienic principles in the home. Any housewife, would I am sure, be dismayed if it was proved that by her neglect to observe hygiene, her offspring had been affected by a dietetic disorder. The talks which continue to be given to Women's Guilds and Meetings, have stressed Home Hygiene, but the attendance at such meetings constitutes only an exceedingly small percentage of the housewives of the town, and generally such of those that attend are conscious of the dangers of unhygienic handling of food. It is those we cannot contact except in their homes, who should have instruction, and this is almost an impossibility.

The continuing talks given to food handlers may reflect in an improvement in their future or present homes.

School Kitchens and Dining Halls.

Number of School Kitchens	..	14
Number of Dining Halls	.. ..	58
Inspections made	.. .. .	33

With the co-operation of the Director of Education, talks and film displays were given to the staff of all School Kitchens and Dining Halls.

Inspections were made of such premises, and a report on the general condition and suggested improvements was prepared for submission to the Director. It was realised that several of the premises had been adapted and were not in keeping with the lay-out of new kitchens and canteens. Where ever possible, it has been the desire of the Director to improve the adapted buildings, and such work is proceeding.

It cannot be gainsaid that Local Authorities should produce the model for all other businesses to follow.

In addition to the report on structural conditions, " Rinse " samples were taken of food containers in order to prove the efficiency of sterilisation. Refrigerators were provided, and all food stores are " Fly-proofed ". I cannot speak too highly of the efforts of the Director of Education and his School Meals Officer to improve conditions, and their desire to see that every protection is given to food, and that it is handled in a hygienic manner.

Works Canteen.

Number recorded	..	..	26
Number of visits paid	..	..	51

The Works Canteens are periodically inspected, and are maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The majority are maintained by Industrial Catering Establishments.

Whenever minor improvements or suggestions for improving the service have been made, every co-operation has been given by those responsible.

Magisterial Proceedings :

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.
1.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 : " Dirty condition of premises in which food is prepared or stored ".	Fined 40/-.
2.	do.	Fined 40/-.
3.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 3 and 83 : " Selling food not of the substance demanded ".	Fined £2 plus costs (17/9).

No. of Case	Complaint.	Result.
4.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of not less than 9.7 %, 9.5 %, 6.2 % and 5.1 % ".	Fined £10 on each (4) charges, plus costs (£7 6s.).
5.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of not less than 10.0 % and 5.1 % ".	Fined £3 on each (2) charges.
	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 : " Selling milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 27.6 % of its Fats ".	Fined 20/- plus £6 18s. costs.
6.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of not less than 4.7 % and 3.4 % ".	Defendants discharged conditionally, on payment of costs amounting to £3 13s.
7.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, Section 9 : " Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of not less than 12.3 % and 8.4 % ".	Fined £5 plus £4 12s. costs on first charge. Fined £10 on second charge.
8.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : " Selling Ice-Cream containing 4.16 % of Fat ".	Fined £2 plus £2 2s. costs.

No. of Case	Complaint.	Result.
9.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : Selling Ice-Cream containing 3.48 % of Fat ”.	Fined £3 plus £2 2s. costs.
10.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 2.70 % of Fat ”.	Fined £2 plus £2 2s. costs.
11.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 3.92 % of Fat ”.	Fined £3 plus £2 2s. costs.
12.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 3.96 % of Fat ”.	Fined £3 plus £2 costs.
13.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 1.04 % of Fat ”.	Fined £5 plus £2 2s. costs.
14.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 3.70 % of Fat ”.	Fined £2 plus £2 2s. costs.
15.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 4.40 % of Fat ”.	Fined £1 plus £2 2s. costs.
16.	Contravening Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 : “ Selling Ice-Cream containing 4.32 % of Fat ”.	Fined £1 5s. plus £2 2s. costs.

No. of Case	Complaint.	Result.
17.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving goldfish in exchange for rags to a person under the age of 14 years ".	Fined £5.
18.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving toys in exchange for rags to a person under the age of 14 years ".	Fined £2.
19.	do.	Fined £2.
20.	do.	Fined £2.
21.	do.	Fined £1.
22.	do.	Fined £3.
23.	do.	Fined £5.
24.	do.	Fined £2.
25.	do.	Fined 10/-.
26.	Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate nuisance.	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed.

STATISTICAL
TABLES

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infant Death Rate			Smallpox			Enteric and Contd. Fever			Measles			Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Diarrhoea & Enteritis		Whooping Cough		Chicken pox			Cancer		Bronchitis		Pneumonia		All Forms Tuberculosis			Influenza		Heart Disease		Appendicitis		Nephritis		Puerperal Fever		Other Puerperal Causes		Prenatal Births																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	England and Wales	No. of Births	per 1000 pop.	England and Wales	No. of Deaths	per 1000 pop.	England & Wales	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	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* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

TABLE II. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1951, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

At All Ages		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED																	
		0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		25—		45—		TOTAL	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Food Poisoning	7	6	1	2	1	1	4	7	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	13			
Diphtheria	7	11	1	15	66	62	81	115	14	42	1	1	4	1	18				
Scarlatina	183	248	20	547	752	716	387	372	6	4	3	1	4	1	431				
Measles (excluding Rubella)	1808	1754	555	69	71	121	64	50	23	45	7	12	2	2	3562				
Whooping Cough	218	262	66	115	194	200	429	401	1	1	1	9	1	1	480				
Chicken-Pox	787	815	103	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1602				
Enteric Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
“ (Non Paralytic)	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dysentery	79	88	18	24	9	11	12	13	3	2	1	5	22	15	167				
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	51	..	83
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Meningococcal Infections	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
Erysipelas	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia	73	31	8	5	10	3	7	6	2	1	..	2	2	2	104				
Influenzal Pneumonia	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	23	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	148	133	10	10	12	4	13	18	..	1	1	43	35	41	281				
Other Tuberculosis	13	11	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	24	3	1	17	24				
Polioencephalitis (Infective)	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	3356	3473	171	174	787	793	1118	1120	999	988	64	110	45	110	85	134	87	44	6829

TABLE IIa.

Annual Return of Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

1. Local Authority : County Borough of Middlesbrough.
Year 1951.

2. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected). Returned to
Registrar General.

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
—	2	11	—	13

3. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.

* Total Outbreaks—1. Total Cases—10.

* Outbreaks due to :—

Salmonella organisms.

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total Outbreaks—Nil. Total Cases—Nil.

5. Single Cases—

Agent identified.	Unknown cause.	Total.
2 cases Salmonella.	1	3

TABLE III.

Registrar's General Statistics, 1951.

AREA : MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—146,600.

(2)		Live Births allocated to Borough	Still Births allocated to Borough
Total			
Legitimate and Illegitimate	Males ..	1,537	36
	Females ..	1,536	35
Illegitimate	Males ..	81	2
	Females ..	94	3

(3) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1951.

Mening- ococcal Infections	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid.	Para- Typhoid.	Total
14	431	480	18	9	3,562	..	118	83	1	..	4,716

(4) Area Comparability Factor—

Births — 1.01

Deaths — 1.21

1951 classified according to Ages.

AGES AT DEATH

4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Deaths in Public Institutions	TOTAL
7	13	9	12	9	45	93	181	352	986		
..	..	..	2	4	14	9	16	17	7	28	70
1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	11	20	10	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	13	18	11	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	5	2	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	4
..	..	1	..	..	3	9	24	33	76	61	147
..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	9	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	11	15	20
..	1	..	..	..	2	6	10	40	143	60	202
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	45	124	39	200
..	..	..	..	1	8	9	17	48	254	81	338
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	14	57	43	82
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	19	7	30
2	..	1	1	..	1	..	8	14	43	69	121
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	44	77	27	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	5	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	13
..	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	3	7	11	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	12
1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19	24
1	1	5	1	2	7	11	21	29	62	184	250
1	2	..	3	..	2	4	..	3	6	19	26
1	3	..	3	..	1	4	5	6	20	34	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	13	9	12	9	45	93	181	352	986	805	1937

TABLE IVa

Deaths Registered outside the Borough

CAUSES OF DEATH			At all ages	AGES AT DEATH			
	M.	F.		0—	1—	2—	3—
Tuberculosis, Resp. . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Other	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm							
„ Stomach	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
„ Lung, Bronchus	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
„ Breast . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ Uterus . . . . .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	7	14	..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7	15	22	..	..	..	..
{ Coronary Disease	13	2	15	..	..	..	..
{ Angina							
{ Hypertension with Heart Disease							
Other Heart Disease	7	6	13	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Disease	4	6	10	..	..	..	..
Influenza	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	8	5	13	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	7	1	8	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	16	11	27	6	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6	..	..	..	..
All other Accidents	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
Suicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	101	69	170	8	..	..	..

of Middlesbrough Residents.

AGES AT DEATH										Deaths in Hos- pitals
4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	1	1	..	..	2
..	1	2	3
..	1	5	1	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	1	1	..	2
..	2	..	5	7	14
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	14	18
..	1	3	2	9	10
..	2	..	2	9	10
..	1	1	1	7	8
..	1	1	2
..	1	..	2	3	7	13
..	3	2	3	7
..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3
..	1	1	..	..	2
..	1	..	1	2	3
..	3	3
..	2
..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	3	10	21
..	1	..	2	2	1	..	4
1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	1	..	..
1	..	5	4	2	3	15	26	30	76	139

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY — 1951.

Registered Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks Neonatal	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified .. ..	..	..	81	11	15	1	108	32	24	21	12	197
	Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken -pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Diphtheria & Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	9	10	16	9	9	53
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	5	2	2	..	13
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, Overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Congenital Malformation .. ..	..	..	..	7	1	4	1	13	3	2	2	..	20
Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	43	6	3	..	52	1	..	..	..	53
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Intussusception .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Haemorrhagic Disease .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Thrush .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Toxaemia .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Asphyxia Regurgitation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	10
				81	11	15	1	108	32	24	21	12	197

TABLE VI — PREMATURE INFANTS.

Return for year ended 31st December, 1951.

(1) Number of premature infants (i.e. babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth ; still births should be excluded) notified during the year whose mother is normally resident in the Authority's area, who were born :—

(i) at home 92
(ii) in hospital or nursing home 185

	Born at Home						Born in Private Nursing Home					
	Trans-ferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at Home				Trans-ferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely in Private Nursing Home					
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died between 2nd and 8th day	Died between 8th & 28th day	Survived 28 days		Total	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died between 2nd & 8th day	Died between 8th & 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less (1,000 gms. or less)	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs. (Over 1,000 gms. up to and including 1,500 gms.)	1	1	1	..	1	3	....	..	..	..	..	..
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (Over 1,500 gms. up to and including 2,000 gms.)	2	..	1	1	9	11	..	..	..	1	1	1
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. (Over 2,000 gms. up to and including 2,250 gms.)	..	1	1	..	10	12	..	..	..	2	2	2
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. (Over 2,250 gms. up to and including 2,500 gms.)	2	1	2	..	54	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	7	5	5	1	74	85	..	..	..	3	3	3

TABLE VII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART 1.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1951, to the 31st December, 1951, in the area of the County Borough.

AGE PERIODS.	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	2	3	19	13	3	10	10	20	19	17	13	7		136
Respiratory, Females	2	7	7	16	4	23	15	21	9	8	3	2		117
Non-Respiratory, Males		1	1	1	3	3		1						10
Non-Respiratory, Females		1	2	2		1	2	2		1				11

PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION			Number of Cases in Age Groups.													TOTAL
			0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2 (A)
		F	1	..	1	..	3	1	6 (B)
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	1	1 (C)
		F	(D)
Death Returns from Registrar- General (Trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 (B)
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 (D)
Posthumous Notifications ..	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)
“Transfers ” from Other Areas (excluding transferable deaths) ..	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	2	..	..	10 (A)
		F	1	..	2	2	3	1	9 (B)
	Non- Respiratory	M	1	1 (C)
		F	(D)
Other Sources ..	Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)
	Non- Respiratory	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)
TOTALS													(A)	12		
													(B)	16		
													(C)	2		
													(D)	1		

TABLE VIII.

Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough				England and Wales
1940	1.56	1.72
1941	1.74	1.78
1942	1.75	1.83
1943	1.86	1.98
1944	1.49	1.89
1945	1.68	1.94
1946	1.86	1.84
1947	1.92	1.85
1948	1.61	1.85
1949	1.71	1.87
1950	2.06	1.89
1951	1.67	1.96

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages	Male		Female	Total
1 to 5 years	..	—	—	—
5 to 45 years	..	18	11	29
45 to 65 years	..	60	48	108
65 and over	..	67	41	108
Total	145	100	245

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1930—1951. TABLE X.

YEAR	Est. Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILL BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT DEATHS.			MATERNAL DEATHS.				
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	TOTAL	4 Weeks — 12 Months.	Number			Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		
										Sepsis	Other	Total			
1930	133,100	3,304	26.53	142	42.90	1,760	14.13	147	114	261	79	6	9	15	4.35
1931	138,900	2,968	21.36	142	42.90	1,954	14.07	125	172	297	100	6	14	20	6.40
1932	140,000	2,841	20.46	125	42.14	1,800	12.96	127	113	240	84	4	8	12	4.04
1933	139,500	2,659	19.07	143	51.03	1,863	13.35	92	150	242	91	7	10	17	6.06
1934	139,550	2,749	19.69	142	51.62	1,838	13.17	101	116	217	79	4	9	13	4.50
1935	140,000	2,836	20.25	137	48.31	1,851	13.22	107	137	244	86	3	9	12	4.03
1936	140,000	2,589	18.50	124	45.70	1,712	12.23	73	115	188	73	7	6	13	4.80
1937	139,600	2,719	19.50	115	40.60	1,927	13.80	108	140	248	91	5	8	13	4.58
1938	139,800	2,765	19.80	109	37.90	1,721	12.31	115	85	200	72	6	6	12	4.20
1939	139,900	2,583	18.50	134	49.30	1,828	13.06	75	119	194	75	4	8	12	4.40
1940	129,800	2,679	20.60	129	46.10	1,956	15.10	95	97	192	72	1	8	9	3.20
1941	126,100	2,642	20.90	95	35.20	1,896	15.00	65	134	199	75	..	5	5	1.80
1942	123,900	2,468	19.92	113	20.83	1,768	14.26	138	57	195	79	..	4	4	1.55
1943	122,400	2,538	20.73	79	21.38	1,724	14.08	83	83	166	65	..	8	8	2.67
1944	126,920	2,867	22.58	107	22.43	1,656	13.04	114	75	189	65	4	8	12	4.03
1945	128,620	2,691	20.92	95	34.10	1,634	12.70	130	85	215	80	1	5	6	2.22
1946	137,730	3,398	24.67	111	31.34	1,701	12.35	142	50	192	56	..	5	5	1.40
1947	140,460	3,631	25.85	111	29.40	1,793	12.77	117	115	232	64	..	3	3	0.55
1948	143,400	3,321	23.16	81	23.81	1,640	11.44	75	84	159	48	..	3	3	0.88
1949	145,050	3,077	21.21	62	19.75	1,752	12.08	93	64	157	51	..	2	2	0.64
1950	145,500	3,121	21.45	88	28.20	1,782	12.25	62	111	173	55	..	2	2	0.64
1951	146,600	3,073	20.95	71	22.58	1,723	11.75	61	48	109	35	..	2	2	0.64

TABLE XI.

Summary of Register of Blind Persons, 1951.

No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.50	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths and Removals out of area	No. of Cases de-certified	No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.51
292	55	49	1	297

ANALYSIS OF REGISTER.					at 1st Jan. 1951		at 31st Dec. 1951	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Children :—								
Under 5 years of age	..	..			..	..	1	..
5—15 years of age :—								
At School	..	..	..		4	..	2	..
Not at School	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Adults over 16 yrs. of age :—								
Under Training	..	..			6	1	4	1
Not Training, but Trainable	..	..			2	..	2	..
Employed at Blind Institute or elsewhere	..	..			30	7	32	5
Old age Pensioners with supplementary assistance	..	..			90	94	93	99
Dependants	..	..	..	..	1	11	1	15
Widow's Pension	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	8
Others	..	..	..	..	22	11	21	13
TOTAL					155	137	156	141
AGE PERIODS :—					M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5 yrs.	..	..			..	..	1	..
5—16 yrs.	..	..	..		4	..	2	..
16—21 yrs.	..	..	..		4	1	4	2
21—40 yrs.	..	..	..		21	11	21	8
40—50 yrs.	..	..	..		16	9	16	9
50—60 yrs.	..	..	..		18	13	19	13
60—65 yrs.	..	..	..		15	13	14	15
65—70 yrs.	..	..	..		23	21	26	23
70—80 yrs.	..	..	..		32	49	29	46
80—90 yrs.	..	..	..		20	19	21	24
90 and over	..	..	..		2	1	3	1
TOTAL					155	137	156	141

TABLE XII.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

	During 1951				Total as at 1st January, 1952			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1951								
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—								
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) :—								
On leaving special schools ..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
On leaving ordinary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the Courts under Section 8 (1) (a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts) .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Other defectives reported during 1951 :—								
(i) found “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) not at present “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total number of cases reported during the year	11	12	6	10	..	..	..	..
2. Disposal of cases								
(a) those found “subject to be dealt with”								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	11	11	4	8	37	30	100	88
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Taken to “Places of Safety” .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Admitted to Institutions .. .. .	..	..	2	..	19	9	106	56
(v) Died or removed from area .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
(vi) Action not yet taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) those not at present “subject to be dealt with”								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4
(ii) Later found not to be defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Died or removed from area .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Action unnecessary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Action not yet taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of item 2	11	12	6	10	56	39	211	150

TABLE XII. (continued)

					During 1951				Total as at 1st January, 1952			
					Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.52												
(a) Cases included in item 2 (a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—												
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—												
(i) cot and chair cases	2	2	1	..
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	1	..	3	2
(iii) medium grade cases	2	..
(iv) high grade cases	4	..	4	1
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care												
(i) cot and chair cases	1	2
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	5	1	3
(iii) medium grade cases	2	..	1	5
(iv) high grade cases	4	3	6	3
Total of item 3	13	10	19	16

					Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
(b) Of the cases included in item 3 (a) overleaf, number in need of institutional care only because of poor environment :—								
(i) medium grade cases						N	IL	
(ii) high grade cases						N	IL	
Total of item 3 (b) ..						N	IL	
(c) Of the cases included in items 2 (a) (i) and (ii) and 2 (b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for :—								
(i) occupation centre					12	11	6	11
(ii) industrial centre .. ..					..	..	4	3
(iii) home training .. ..					..	..	..	..
Total of item 3 (c) ..					12	11	10	14
(d) Number of cases receiving training on 1.1.52 :-								
(i) in occupation centre					24	19	4	1
(ii) in industrial centre .. ..					..	..	11	..
(iii) at home .. ..					..	..	..	..
Total of item 3 (d) ..					24	19	15	1

TABLE XII. (continued)

-
4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1951, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1951.

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Ceased to be under care	9	12	21
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	24	26	50
TOTAL	33	38	71

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

- (a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1951 . . . 2.

	Males.	Females.
(b) Number who have married during 1951	2	..

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